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U. S. Begins Payment Of New Defense Taxes; Navy Orders 45 Ships

The World's Day—At a Glance
July 1, 1940

In New England: Summer Schools Open

Increased Federal taxes resulting from America's greater preparedness program and effecting such commodities as gasoline and theater tickets, made the Atlantic Ocean seem very narrow to American consumers today. The European war had touched the purchasers in a sensitive spot. [Details: Page 9.]

General business activity in New England, which had been declining prior to June 1, has been progressing steadily upward during the past month, a survey of manufacturing and retailing establishments disclosed. [Details: Page 9.]

As youths and children set out for vacation resorts and summer camps, grown-ups entered the halls which the youths had just vacated and summer school sessions began. [Details: Page 9.]

In Washington: Navy Orders 45 Warships

The Navy ordered construction of 45 more warships to cost a total of approximately $500,000,000. The largest single contract-letting in Navy Department history, the construction was assigned by Lewis Compton, Acting Secretary, within two hours after the White House had announced that President Roosevelt had signed legislation to speed up the defense program. [Details: Page 9.]

A request for "a steeply graduated excess-profits tax" was asked of Congress by the President as a way to equitably distribute the increasing burdens of defense so that "a few do not gain from the sacrifices of the many."

A bill giving Army band masters a status of commissioned officers instead of their present rank of warrant officers was vetoed by the President.

President Roosevelt signed legislation empowering the Supreme Court to regulate criminal procedure in Federal courts. A statement issued by the White House described the legislation as a "far-reaching and important step in the reform of the law."

Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced two new corporations financed in part by the Government to purchase reserve supplies of rubber, tin, and manganese for national defense purposes. He said the Rubber Reserve Company and the Metals Reserve Company each would have a capital of $5,000,000. The Rubber Reserve Company will buy 150,000 tons of rubber. The Metals Reserve Company will buy 75,000 tons of tin.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Robert H. Hinckley of Utah to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce, succeeding J. Monroe Johnson.

Three major government agencies opened for business under new management as provided for in President Roosevelt's reorganization order of last spring. The Civil Aeronautics Authority and the Weather Bureau became units of the Commerce Department, the Food and Drugs Administration became a unit of the Federal Security Administration.

While Republicans worked to rally all G. O. P. elements behind Wendell Willkie there loomed the prospect of a break in Democratic ranks over foreign policy. So-called anti-interventionist forces in the Democratic ranks are speaking of a possible third party pledged to isolationism and keeping the United States out of war. [Details: Page 3.]

Mexico made a $1,000,000 payment to the United States on claims made by its citizens for lands expropriated since Aug. 30, 1927, under the Mexican agrarian program. This is the second $1,000,000 payment made.

The White House, it was announced, will be closed to visitors until Sept. 15 to permit repairs and extensive house cleaning.

Congress, resuming work after the Republican convention interlude, faced new and unprecedented defense and preparedness measures as well as other legislation left unfinished. [Details: Page 2.]

Work Started on Third Panama Locks

PANAMA, July 1 (AP)—With Acting Governor Col. Glen E. Edgerton at the controls, the big dredge Las Casadas scooped up a heavy rock today. It signalized start of work for the approach channel to the third set of locks for the Panama Canal—the new Miraflores Locks which will cost $227,000,000 and take six years to build.

Girl Guides Encampment Shifted to New York

NEW YORK (AP)—The Juliette Low Memorial Fund announced that because of the war, the annual international encampment of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts will be held Aug. 14-28 at Camp Andree, Pleasantville, N. Y., instead of Adelboden, Switzerland, the usual camp. The girls will gather from 10 South and Central American countries, the Canal Zone, Canada, and Newfoundland.

War Summary: Women to Leave Hong Kong

In Hong Kong, Britain prepared to evacuate 1,500 of its women and children from Hong Kong as the American liner President Coolidge returned to the British Crown Colony to take off Americans if necessary. [Details: Page 5.]

In the air Britain claimed that five German Messerchmitts fighters had been shot down in British raids over France, and that others probably had been brought down. Germany claimed that 18 British bombers had been shot down during British raids over Germany. [Details: Page 4.]

In Africa Britain claimed further successes for its air force, which bombed Italian troop concentrations, as well as Italian vessels in a harbor in Italian East Africa.

At Sea Germany claimed the torpedoing of a British cruiser of the 7,000-ton Orion Class, south of Brest, France. Italy claimed that a British submarine had been sunk, but acknowledged loss of one of its destroyers.

Rumanian troops—with some sporadic fighting—were apparently retiring as the Russian armies approached completion of their occupation of Bessarabia, northern Bucovina and some key ports on the Danube. [Details: Page 1.]

Riots at Galati, near the Bessarabian town of Reni, were reported. German news agency dispatches estimated the casualties at 600, declaring that "an armed Jewish" uprising had been put down by Rumanian troops.

The Communist Party has been legalized in Latvia, according to German radio reports. Latvia is under virtually complete Russian control.

Russia announced an 8,000,000,000 ruble, 20-year defense loan. The ruble is officially 19 cents, but is not quoted in foreign exchange.

King George accompanied by several Army officers motored to a southeast coast town and inspected defense preparations. Members of the party said the King showed "lively interest" in everything, "particularly along the sea front."

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani succeeded the late Marshal Italo Balbo as commander of all Italian forces in Libya. Marshal Graziani, leader of the Fascist conquest of Libya and chief of staff of the Italian Army, already has flown to the North African colony.

Lungchow, important walled City close to northeastern French Indochina, was reported captured by the Japanese. Military sources said it "means the entire border is now sealed" to prevent aid reaching Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces.

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Alien Purge Is Under Way In New England

Strict enforcement of all new restrictions on alien activities launched in Boston area.

More stringent enforcement of new restrictions on alien activities began in Boston today, signalizing Federal efforts to forestall "fifth column" potentialities.

With several ounces of prevention ready for application, Federal agents in New England put Uncle Sam's latest orders affecting the movement of aliens across our borders and ports of entry into effect today.

In addition, Work Projects Administration officials announced completion of their purge of Nazis and Communists from WPA rolls.

Simultaneously, postal officials announced fingerprinting and registration of aliens would begin some time this week.

In Massachusetts, only one dissident to the Government's order providing dismissal for failure of workers to sign affidavits affirming they were not members of subversive organizations — specifically naming Nazis and Communists—was reported. A worker in the Salem area gave no reason for his refusal to sign.

Contains Claws

Claws were attached to this requirement in the form of a $2,000 fine or imprisonment for two years or both, in case workers were found to have committed perjury. The claws were sharpened by a proviso that workers must promise not to become a member of any of the banned organizations in the future.

Passport requirements effective today give nationals of Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda and Mexico, formerly privileged as from "contiguous" countries, the same rating as nationals from abroad.

They must obtain passports from the country to which they owe allegiance, have it visaed by the American consul in that country, before they are permitted to enter the United States. Entry privileges heretofore permitted admission from these countries to the United States without passports.

Classification of New England's 500,000 aliens—part of a direct drive to identify the country's 3,500,000 aliens—in a "civil index" is expected to begin this week. Local officials today awaited instructions from Washington. Registration and fingerprinting of the aliens is expected to be conducted from local post offices under the supervision of postal and immigration authorities.

Index Kept

The index will be kept in Washington for reference by Federal or State officials and agencies "in case of trouble," officials stated.

Fingerprinting of alien seamen in Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf of Mexico and Great Lake ports began early last month as part of measures to enable the Government to tell the whereabouts of the men at any time. These measures have been tightened this week by a check of passport and fingerprint identification of the seamen for a second time, just before the ship leaves port. Ship's officers must be able to explain the absence of any of the seamen discovered by the United States officials, or the ship will be compelled to remain in port.

Reports that trade and commerce in border states should be adversely affected by the new passport orders resulted in the issuance today of "border crossing cards" to border cities and towns.

Alien residents of the United States must obtain re-entry permits before leaving this country, otherwise they will be compelled to get passports from the country to which they owe allegiance before returning to the United States. Hitherto, evidence of their legal admission to the United States was sufficient.

Only Requirement

The restrictions do not require any more documentary proof by United States citizens entering Canada or other border countries than was formerly required. Proof of citizenship by birth or naturalization certificates is still the only requirement, but both immigration and custom inspections and examinations are more severe, and border officials more vigilant today.

However, a sharp change of policy has been made in the Bermuda and Newfoundland travel. United States citizens planning to visit these two British colonies must obtain passports, under the new restrictions.

The new restrictions, coinciding with the movement of the Bureau of Immigration from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice, were ordered under a policy which was explained as having as its purpose the admission of only those who can show affirmatively "that it is for the American interest."

War Relief Fund Envelopes Available

Envelopes in which may be placed contributions for The Mother Church War Relief Fund may be obtained by branch Churches of Christ, Scientist, and Christian Science Societies in the United States by addressing The Christian Science Board of Directors, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Prompt information as to the needs of Churches and Societies as to the number of envelopes required will be appreciated. These envelopes will be supplied without cost.

War Problems Major Theme Of Educators

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE Wis., July 1—Questions stemming from the war in Europe and from the national scene are far out in the forefront of subjects slated for discussion in the next few days by the twelve thousand educators, drawn from all positions in the teaching profession and from every part of the United States, who assembled here yesterday afternoon at the vespers opening the 78th annual convention of the National Education Association.

The N. E. A. is holding general, departmental, and allied organization meetings June 30-July 4, focused upon urgent aspects of American education and programming more than 600 speeches.

Genesis and Exodus

As bedrock foundation to the democratic structure being reared here might be considered "The American Canon" as described by Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University. Drawing an analogy from the Biblical canon of accepted authentic books from Genesis to Revelation, Dr. Marsh, speaking at the vesper service, offered his choice of seven American documents "so significant, so inspired, so esteemed by Americans, so durably valuable to the American people, so pregnant with the essence of the American spirit that taken together they constitute the authoritative rule of Americanism."

The "Genesis" of American democracy he gave as the Mayflower Compact,—"that positive, original social compact which is the legitimate source of government." His American Exodus is the Declaration of Independence, "the going out of the American people from tyrannical bondage to the promised land of liberty and self-government." The Constitution of the United States is his American Book of the Law, with the counterpart of the Mosaic Ten Commandments in the first ten Amendments, the Bill of Rights, a set of "thou shalt nots" declared not to individuals here but by a people to its government.

Ideals Restated

There are American major and minor prophecies, also, Dr. Marsh said, "the greatest of them all being Washington's Farewell Ad-

Continued on Page 15, Column 1

Defense Jobs To Use Large Part of WPA

Third of force expected to be so engaged by fall—Will put relief on practical basis.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1 — By autumn the WPA expects to have nearly 600,000 of its workers, or nearly one-third of its entire force, assigned to national defense jobs.

Plans for putting an increased number of the Nation's needy to work on projects indirectly contributing to national defense were disclosed by Col. Francis C. Harrington, WPA Commissioner, in a radio talk here last night.

"It is my hope," he said, "that by autumn as much as one-third of the WPA may be engaged upon projects which contribute in some measure to the national defense."

A month ago, Colonel Harrington had announced that about one-fourth of WPA workers would be employed on defense projects during the 1941 fiscal year, beginning today.

Last week national WPA officials met with state administrators in St. Louis, Mo., for three days, discussing plans for greater utilization of the WPA in connection with present preparedness drive.

Colonel Harrington explained in his talk that relief workers "can execute almost any type of work that is included in the program except the actual manufacture of war materials—that is, warships, airplanes, guns, tanks, ammunition and the like."

What WPA Has Achieved

Pointing out that the WPA while being accused of "boondoggling" has been building large numbers of commercial airports, many armories, hundreds of thousands of miles of roads, and temporary shelter for the increased strength of the Regular Army, Colonel Harrington continued:

"In general, our program for the future involves a concentration upon activities of this type, as well as the addition of others which will contribute to preparedness.

"Another preparedness activity in which the WPA expects to engage in the coming months is that of training persons for industries which are engaged in production for national defense purposes. The plans for this training are well developed and the initial steps to put them into effect will be taken during the coming week.

Whole Cost for Defense

"Since the supply of available certified labor in the various communities is limited," the Colonel added, "we shall want to close down some projects or reduce employment upon them in order to concentrate the available WPA labor supply upon other projects which are of greater importance in the present emergency. We shall in some instances move workers from communities into work camps in order to execute important projects.

Greatly facilitating the use of the WPA for defense purposes is a new provision in the law en-

Continued on Page 15, Column 1

Nazis Seize Channel Isles; Red Army Nears Its Goal In Swift Rumanian Grab

By a Staff Artist

Russia Seizes Rich Rumanian Area
Red troops are occupying the Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina

Host of refugees is on the march again while Bucharest prepares for new demands.

BERLIN, July 1 (AP)—German troops have occupied the British channel islands of Guernsey and Jersey, the High Command announced tonight.

It said Nazi forces landed on Guernsey yesterday and Jersey today.

Two British fighting planes were shot down in these operations, it said.

[Lying under the shadow of the French coast, the Channel Islands were virtually abandoned over the week end, London announcing evacuation of thousands of persons including the civilian population and military garrison.]

It was the first occupation by German troops of British soil.

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—The British Government announced today that all communications with the Channel Islands had been suspended. This apparently was the only immediate official British reaction to the German announcement.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 1—The lightning Soviet occupation of the Rumanian Provinces of Bessarabia and northern Bucovina nears its completion. Yesterday, in several places, mechanized Red Army columns reached the River Pruth, the new boundary line.

There apparently have been instances of Russians actually being carried beyond the River by the momentum of their advance.

The Rumanian Armies retreated in good order and, anxious to avoid incidents that the Russians might use as pretext for further demands, offered no opposition when the Russians violated their promise to allow four days for the evacuation to be completed.

As though deliberately to cut off the retreat of Rumanian military as well as civilian refugees the Russians landed parachute troops at Bolgrad in Southeastern Bessarabia, and apparently at Izmail, on the Danube.

Local Incidents

These tactics, combined with the speed with which Rumanians were forced to evacuate, resulted here and there in local incidents when Rumanians became isolated and found themselves behind the Russians' lines.

The greatest suffering and inconveniences were caused to the civilians. Roads are poor and few, and there are only two main railway lines leading south. The Rumanian divisions, which have guarded these Provinces and which were forced to retire without firing a shot, naturally received precedence over civilians, both on roads and railways.

The suddenness of the ultimatum had given the Rumanian Government no opportunity to marshal rolling stock and send additional aid into areas to be evacuated

Russians Speed Ahead

The Russians came in so fast that refugees on foot or in horse-drawn vehicles were overtaken. The result was that few got away with more than the clothes on their backs and many were caught behind the lines. In the ensuing rush families were separated and today the Rumanian papers pub-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Nazis Belittle Red Move As Any Aid to Britain

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 1—Judging from the best information available here, the new Russian thrust in the Balkans will not result in sufficient friction between Germany and Russia to give any real advantage to Britain.

It is perfectly true that Germany is paying a heavy price for the freedom, purchased from Russia, to fight a "one-front" war. Certainly most Germans find it personally unpleasant to contemplate the Russians expropriating the heritage of the Teutonic Knights in the Baltic without opposition and pouring into the Balkans across Germany's historic path "nach Osten"—to the East.

But there is no reason here to believe that the latest Russian expansion has involved any surprise to Wilhelmstrasse or departed from the terms of the Russo-German pact.

On the contrary in some respects Russia apparently exercised more caution than the pact contemplated and the timing of the movement into Rumania bears evidence of deference to the wishes and convenience of Berlin.

Future Bearings Unclear

The long-range future is an entirely different matter which has little or no bearing upon the immediate European situation.

Perhaps it is perfectly true, as some observers believe, that both Berlin and Moscow are dealing with opportunism which covers a cynical assumption that an ultimate trial of strength will occur, with Russia's European position as the stake.

But that does not affect the present situation. Russia obviously is engaged in securing the pound of flesh perfectly legal under terms of the deal with Germany.

The whole subject of Russia's fulfillment of the terms of the contract is quite naturally a delicate one here, in fact, journalistic discussion is scarcely encouraged. But this reticence arises rather from sentimental and personal feelings than anything official. The German people have had their eyes turned eastward for so many centuries that it is difficult to express much pleasure at such a moment, even if perhaps the Russian move is only temporary.

Certainly it is also true that the primary purpose of the western war for Germany was to secure freedom to organize Central and Eastern Europe according to German concepts without hindrance from the British and French.

This military objective was vir-

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

How Americans Can House Refugee Children

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—"How do I go about giving a home to a European child refugee?"

That question is being asked in letters pouring into Washington by the thousands these days, addressed chiefly to President Roosevelt, the British Ambassador, the Marquis of Lothian, and the United States children's Bureau.

All the red tape connected with bringing immigrant children to this country, even in the present dire emergency, has not yet been ironed out, but there are two immediate steps that may be taken by those looking forward to receiving a child or group of children in the next few months:

1. File your name with the United States Committee for Care of European Children, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

2. Contribute funds to the Allied Relief Fund, headed by Winthrop W. Aldrich of New York for the purpose of providing shelter and transportation for refugee children until they can be placed in homes in the United States or Canada.

Telegraph Plan Discussed

Later on a plan may be perfected that will enable Americans to go to their nearest telegraph office and make application on a form blank for refugee children, but this scheme is still in the discussion stage today.

At present the only child refugees that have any chance of getting to this country are those of British parents and those who found refuge in Great Britain from France and other continental countries before they fell under Nazi domination.

In view of the inability of American ships to travel in belligerent waters, officials here believe that most of the children eventually reaching this country will come by way of Canada, carried there by returning army transports. The first contingent of child refugees is expected to reach Canada within the next two weeks.

British Embassy attachés said they have no estimate of the total number of children waiting transportation to the United States. They have asked their Government for this figure, but it has not yet been received.

New British Quota

A sizeable group of British children could be admitted to the United States immediately provided they have the necessary passports and affidavits showing their parents are willing to let them go and certifying that they have means of support in this country.

Beginning today, a new British quota of 65,000 becomes available for use within the fiscal year 1941. Until it is filled up moves to enlarge the quota probably will not make much headway.

Representative Caroline O'Day, (D) of New York, today introduced in Congress a bill providing for an increase of 30,000 in immigration quotas during the coming year for the use of children under 14 "who reside or sojourn in Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Finland, Denmark, or Poland." Her bill would exempt refugee children from the $8 tax levied on immigrant aliens and allow their passage to be paid for by corporations or societies, instead of individually as the law now requires.

Mrs. O'Day explained that while her bill is not sponsored by the United States Committee for European Children, in whose hands all refugee aid measures are being centered, she believed it well to start such a bill through Congress.

Quick Action Necessary

The committee, it is explained at the United States Children's Bureau, is anxious to move as quickly as possible in view of the threatened bombing of the British Isles and therefore is avoiding the risk of having its plans bog down in a morass of congressional wrangling. Miss Katherine Lenroot, Chief of United States Children's Bureau, is acting as liaison officer between government departments and the Child Refugee Committee.

Thus far there has been no relaxation in immigration rules in behalf of refugee children. State Department officials, in charge of visa regulations, say there has been no definite decision yet as to whether organizations instead of individuals shall be allowed to furnish the required affidavits. This section of the Immigration Law was originally inserted to prohibit indentured or contract labor abuses.

The United States Committee for the Care of European Children is being recognized by all Government agencies as the central agency for clearing all correspondence relating to child refugees. Even the British Embassy forwards its letters on the subject to this committee in New York.

A minor portion of the great flood of letters protests the entrance of child refugees on the ground that it is an entering wedge in breaking down the United States Immigration Laws or that there are already large numbers of American children needing all the financial aid there is to spare.

War relief movements get under way: Page 15.

Soviet Planes Carry Tanks

BUCHAREST, July 1 (AP)—Russian baby tanks, landed by planes, last night seized Reni, at the juncture of the Danube and Pruth Rivers while a series of battles was reported elsewhere along the Pruth.

The tanks, suspended between the wheels of big transport planes in a display of warfare in its most modern phase, caught the Rumanian garrison so completely by surprise that the rifles stood untouched in barracks racks.

From Reni, the Red Army is in a position to block all traffic from the Danube to the Black Sea—if it so desires—with hardly more than machine guns necessary.

U. S. Interested

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Military experts said last night that the tanks which the Russians landed in Rumania by airplane probably were machines of five or seven tons armed with machine guns.

These would be half the size of the standard light tank of the United States Army but equal to the average European light tank. In fact, Italian light tanks are two and three tons.

Military men said the Giant bombers could carry as much as 5 to 10 tons of bombs and that they would have no difficulty lifting tanks of similar weight.

The tanks are understood to be carried in slings beneath the planes, which land them directly on the field of action. The tanks then are detached and the planes depart on missions of their own.

Army officers said no such experiments ever have been conducted in this country. The Army has carried field artillery, particularly mountain howitzers, by plane, but the guns have been broken down and have had to be reassembled upon landing.

U. S. puts into high speed move for mechanized army corps: Page 2.

Defense Chief Topic as Congress Resits

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—Congress took the center of the stage momentarily today in Washington.

It met half way between presidential nominating conventions in an atmosphere already surcharged with excitement over unprecedented defense and preparedness measures.

It attempted to resume work at the pace at which it was operating before taking a week's recess for the Republican convention at Philadelphia which nominated Wendell Willkie for President and the Senate's own minority leader, Charles L. McNary of Oregon, for Vice-President.

It attempted, with what success it could, to keep partisanship out of its emergency preparedness drive at a time when political excitement is mounting to a crescendo and political charges are already beginning to fly.

Here are the matters which confronted it as it met today, under this combination of extraordinary circumstances:

1. Administration proposal for a two-ocean navy involving a 70 per cent fleet increase and costing $4,000,000,000 over seven years;
2. Senate action on nominations of Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox as Secretaries of War and Navy;
3. Possible new success profits ("anti-profiteering") taxes;
4. Possible huge additional expenditures for an enlarged army;
5. The Burke universal military training bill, coming before the Senate Military Affairs Committee Wednesday;
6. Proposal for compulsory peace-time training of youth:
7. Proposal for an all-American trade monopoly to control Western Hemisphere exports to non-American countries.

Other Measures

In addition to bills dealing with defense and preparedness, Congress had before it, after its week's recess, a batch of legislation passed by one or the other House and now waiting final action. This included:

The Hatch clean state politics bill passed by the Senate in March but prevented to date from reaching a vote in the House. It has the distinction of being indorsed both by Wendell Willkie and President Roosevelt.

The Ramspeck bill to increase civil service rolls: passed by House but waiting Senate action.

Drastic changes in the Wagner Act, passed by the House but unlikely to pass the Senate no matter how long it sits.

The Logan-Walter bill to put curbs on activities of New Deal administrative agencies: in the same position as the House Wagner Act changes.

Under any circumstances the final days of Congress would be romped through with a maximum of political charges and a minimum of new legislation. Under the present conditions, however, the need of hurrying defense legislation is having a sobering effect, while on the political front the selection of Mr. Willkie with his unusual political background seems to have produced a certain degree of awe not only in the Democrat opponents but in regular old-guard Republicans. Congressional lobbies buzzed today with returned visitors from Philadelphia and Mr. Willkie was set down as a strong and unknown quantity.

Adjournment Issue

Another major bone of contention is adjournment. Administration leaders may renew their drive to adjourn Congress, but Republican leaders and minority Democrats are as firm as ever against such a move and for a time at least are expected to have their way.

The most vital defense matter now is the big naval bill. It was rushed through the House just before the week's recess, and the Senate is expected to pass it quickly.

Mr. Morgenthau called a conference with legislative fiscal leaders looking to an excess profits tax. It is generally accepted here that if the anti-profiteering measure is not passed before adjournment it will be passed by the next Congress and made retroactive.

Confirmation of Messrs. Stimson and Knox is expected. The latter has a particularly difficult committee to face, in the first round, however, the Senate Naval Affairs, which is packed with members who are either anti-Administration or strongly non-interventionist. Democratic opponents of the New Deal include, Millard F. Tydings of Maryland, Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, and Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, all of whom the New Deal tried to "purge" in 1938; and Rush D. Holt of West Virginia, who has fought the Administration at nearly every step. Two other Democrats are strong "non-interventionists," David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, the Chairman, and Homer T. Bone of Washington. Among the five Republicans who will face the former Landon running-mate, one is Hiram W. Johnson of California, a leader of the isolationist bloc.

Opposition Cut

Confirmation of Republican Stimson and Knox, however, is believed to have been made easier by the fact that the Republicans picked Mr. Willkie, a "short-of-war supporter" of the Allies as their standard-bearer. Mr. Stimson and Colonel Knox have the same viewpoint as Mr. Willkie and Republican opposition, previously mobilized, will be reduced by that much.

As the Congress met today it had already made a unique record for preparedness. Bills passed to date include:

Military appropriation bill of $1,823,000,000 for current fiscal year.

Naval appropriation bill of $1,467,000,000 for current fiscal year.

Supplemental defense appropriation bill of $1,763,000,000 for current year.

Appropriation for a third set of locks at the Panama Canal.

Bill authorizing an 11 per cent increase in the Navy.

Provision for non-combatant training of CCC enrollees.

Authority to Secretaries of War and Navy and RFC to speed up munitions production, and assist in expansion of war industries.

Warning to non-American powers against attempts to acquire territory in the Western Hemisphere.

Transfer of alien-control authority to the Department of Justice.

Provision for finger printing and registration of all aliens.

Roosevelt Acts to Speed Up Army and Navy Defense Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—President Roosevelt acted today to speed up both Navy and Army defense projects.

After signing this morning the naval bill designed to hasten actual ship construction by permitting contracts without competitive bidding, the President went immediately into conference with William S. Knudsen, production chief of the Advisory Defense Commission, and Louis Johnson, Acting Secretary of War.

Today's conference between Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Johnson evidences the new unity in the War Department's administration following the resignation of Harry Woodring and indicates that the Army's preparedness measures and its wholesale mechanization are about to go ahead with renewed energy.

The now approved naval speed-up bill authorizes the advancement of 30 per cent of contract prices for plant expansion and in both the Navy and Army contracts—the latter being under discussion at the White House today—strict limitations are to be put on the profits which can be made from the defense orders. Seven per cent of the estimate cost of the order is the profit ceiling permitted on contracts let by direct negotiations between the Government and private companies.

To further guarantee that the present emergency will not create "war millionaires" President Roosevelt announced that Congress will be asked to enact immediately, rather than to wait until fall as planned, an excess profits tax which will further limit the profits growing out of defense production.

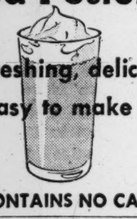
Mechanized Corps

Meanwhile the United States Army began formation of its first wholly mechanized army corps as reports that the Soviet Red Army was now transporting light tanks by airplane further stressed the present rapid trend toward swift machine warfare.

Courses in all phases of mechanized warfare, covering chemical warfare, anti-aircraft activity, motor mechanics, artillery mechanics and munitions production, were inaugurated today in special army schools. These courses are designed to train large numbers of men whose task it will be to keep the mechanized equipment in rolling order.

Admitting that the new armored corps results from the marked success of the German "panzerdivisionen," or armored divisions, and is based upon studies made during spring maneuvers in Louisiana, Acting Secretary of War Louis Johnson said that it would include 1,400 tanks, 600 pieces of field artillery and 13,000 automatic and semi-automatic weapons.

Containing more than 18,000 officers and men, the new corps will be headed by Brig. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee with headquarters at Fort Knox, Ky. The corps will be comprised of two mechanized divisions, the first headed by Brig. Gen. Bruce Magruder and with headquarters at Fort Knox, the second by Brig. Gen. Charles L. Scott with headquarters at Fort Benning, Ga.

—A SUMMER SECRET!—
Iced Postum

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Girl Who Ran Away to Mexico Now U. S. Cultural Adviser

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—It is not supposed to be good form for girls to run away from home. But with Miss Irene A. Wright it was different. She was on her way from her home in Colorado to a boarding school in Virginia. She had a railroad ticket and the wherewithal for current expenses represented by dozens of gold pieces, sewed in her petticoat.

"As the train went along," she said, "I thought about places that would be more fun than the place I was headed for. It seemed to me, definitely, that Mexico City would be a great deal more fun than Virginia. So— I just went there."

That is how Miss Wright happens to be an expert on Mexico in the Division of Cultural Relations in the United States Department of State.

Miss Wright recalled details of the gold pieces in the petticoat. "I didn't stop to think what a nuisance I was making of myself with the family," she said. "Once in Mexico City I had a wonderful time. Everyone was nice to me. No one seemed to think it strange that I was there alone. But after a while my conscience did begin to prick me—a circumstance aided no doubt by the fact that my petticoats were getting lighter every day, as I spent the gold pieces.

"I found a job as governess in the family of the then Vice-President of Mexico. I had a lovely time there too. Whenever I read a book or hear a story of mistreatment of governesses I feel bound to trot out my own experiences—to balance the record so to speak."

But life is not static so after a while it became incumbent on Miss Wright to go back to school. Which she did, eventually arriving at Leland Stanford University. Having pleased her mother by receiving a degree, she secured a newspaper job in Cuba.

After the Cuba interlude, Miss Wright pushed on to Seville, Spain. She searched among original documents in the Archives of the Indies to find source material about the early Spanish explorers.

"We of the United States hardly realize," Miss Wright says, "how much of our own early history lies in those early reports of Spanish soldiers, traders, and priests. Their records are as much our history as they are the history of Spain. And—if you like fiction—no fiction can surpass them in livliness of interest. For instance, among old documents at Seville, I found tales about a 'prodigy' who worked within the present boundaries of the United States. It takes some flexibility in the meaning of the words to reconcile oneself to the fact that the word prodigy is applied to him—he was a repentant pirate—because the 'prodigious' breaking of the hangman's rope saved him, on the gallows at St. Augustine. The event was so 'prodigious' that it won the man a pardon."

© Harris & Ewing
Miss Irene A. Wright

Foreign Decorations

Miss Wright has two decorations from foreign governments. One is the order of Alphonso XII from Spain and takes the form of a tiny purple button. The other is the Order of Carlos Manuel Cespedes bestowed by the Republic of Cuba for her work as chronicler of Cuban history.

One particular reason she likes her job is "the maintainance of cultural relations and intellectual co-operation between the United States and the rest of the world never was so important as in this present period of stress and storm. Many agencies already exist which have done admirable work in these directions; but there has been such a need for a co-ordinating agency. It also is recognized that the Government has certain definite obligations to stimulate and encourage contacts with other peoples. We feel in the Department that we are in a position to offset certain limitations that prevail in the field of private efforts, because we are empowered to cooperate with and advise, to suggest and to aid private cultural enterprizes, in every appropriate manner withal never encroaching on freedom of thought or action."

Activity of 'Peace Group' Draws Criticism in West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Because some unions and union officials have indulged in so-called "peace" activities, a barrage of criticism has been leveled lately at organized labor here, charging it with harboring Communists, Nazis, and Fascists —groups that would willingly sabotage the Nation's defense program and block assistance to Great Britain.

The publication of a list of sponsors of a group called the "San Francisco Co-Ordinating Council for Peace" touched off the attack on organized labor when it was found that many persons in high labor circles were sponsoring the "peace" drive and conducting a "peace poll" in connection with the drive.

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi officially denounced the "Council" and San Francisco police deliberately blocked the "peace ballot" movement, arresting two pollers.

Split in Labor's Ranks

In addition to action by city officials, representatives of American Federation of Labor unions, including about 10,000 workers, attacked the "peace" stand taken by some union leaders. The workers' statement declared, "Altruistic and high-sounding titles often conceal the subversive activities of the numerous phony fronts. The vast majority of our people indorse the President's program for a powerful, Army, Navy, and Air Corps."

The Nation's defense program also had been publicly attacked by the San Francisco Industrial Union Council, a Congress of Industrial Organizations group.

Roosevelt Opposed

Previously the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, another C. I. O. group, had publicly opposed the "war policy" of the Roosevelt Administration and listed the usual arguments that America had problems enough of its own.

Officials of the Maritime Federation who also were listed as sponsors of the "peace ballot" included E. F. Burke, Marine Cooks and Stewards; Revels Cayton, Secretary, Maritime Federation of the Pacific; Louis Goldblatt, C. I. O., and Bruce Hannon, Maritime Federation.

In addition other sponsors were listed as representatives of the San Francisco Youth Council, the California Youth Legislature, the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the United Auto Workers Union, the German-American League of Culture, the Retail Department Store Employees Union, Bay Area Agricultural Workers, Pastry Workers, Miscellaneous Culinary Workers Union, Labor's Nonpartisan League, Bay Area District Council of Painters, League of Women Shoppers, San Francisco Auxiliary Union Council, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Bartenders Union, Worker's Alliance, Railroad Telegraphers, Lawyers Guild, Academic and Civil Rights League, and Piledrivers, Bridge, Wharf, and Dock Builders.

Fleet Back in Hawaii; Absence Called 'Routine'

HONOLULU, July 1 (AP)—Major units of the United States Fleet, whose unannounced departure one week ago took Hawaii by surprise, swung at anchor again in Lahaina Roads today, their absence explained by Admiral James O. Richardson as merely "a routine training exercise."

Nevertheless, the fleet's sudden return yesterday set off a train of speculation in connection with shifting world events, as did its departure under sealed orders last Monday.

"This was a routine training exercise simulating a wartime sailing without prior notification," said the Fleet Commander-in-Chief. "Such exercises have taken place in the past and are an essential part of fleet training and may be expected to recur at irregular intervals. The nature of the exercise precluded use of radio, otherwise I would have corrected the highly speculative impressions created by the maneuvers."

Informed sources said the warships remained within 250 miles of their bases.

Their departure amid great secrecy precipitated reports they were headed for the Panama Canal. The warships were last observed following the steamer lane to the mainland. Later there was speculation that some units might be heading for waters near the Philippines. Navy officials, however, refused to confirm or deny the reports.

The fleet left mainland bases last April 1 for annual war games and following completion of the maneuvers more than two months ago were ordered to remain in these waters. Training exercises were continued, with the ships alternating between bases at Pearl Harbor and Lahaina Roads, their stay in the islands having been placed on an "indefinite basis."

A Hobby Census

In a study of how adults use their time, one investigator has found that 39 per cent of adults have one or more hobbies.

Wallace Sees Need to Unify All Americas

CHICAGO, July 1 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Wallace urges that American republics "unify their economic power," possibly by formation of "one great inter-American corporation," and asserted:

"Unless we prevent Hitler's 'divide and conquer' strategy from succeeding in this hemisphere, both the United States and our sister republics will be in grave danger."

Secretary Wallace, speaking from Washington Saturday as part of a University of Chicago round table broadcast (NBC) here, advocated "getting ready to meet a united Europe with a united New World."

"Once more," he declared, "we must hang together or surely we shall hang separately.

"In saying all this I recognize that England has a chance ultimately to win. But even in such a case it will be essential for the Americas to present a united front in re-establishing world trade on a sensible basis, so that the hungry of Europe can be fed without ruining the New World."

The Secretary said that "following the strategy he has used in Europe," Herr Hitler will "want us in this hemisphere to think of each other as bitter competitors—not as neighbors who are capable of presenting a united front to a solid Europe under his control."

"If exports from country after country in the New World shrank toward zero, threatening farmers and businessmen alike, Herr Hitler would have his chance to stir up dissension within this hemisphere," Secretary Wallace said.

"He could step forward and play one country against another with offers for surplus goods. Later on, after these offers were accepted, he could threaten to withdraw that trade unless he got economic and political concessions.

"Those who supported him would get the business; those who refused probably would find their export markets closed. Thus, Hitler might easily dominate both North and South America.

"This description is not prophecy; it is simply an extension into the New World of German operations for the last few years. . . .

"The American Republics can minimize the possibility of ultimate military attack if they unify their economic power. Together, they control a large share of the world's supply of petroleum, foods and fibers. Europe will need these after the war is over.

"If the Americas, for example, could consolidate their sales of raw materials through one greater inter-American corporation and sell for export only through that agency, they would be in as strong a bargaining position as Germany."

"We in the New World have economic power; we have gold. The hour has come to use both of them in a positive way."

President's Wife Backs Compulsion

RED BANK, N. J., July 1 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt favors compulsory defense training for men and women but is somewhat dubious about putting the opinion into words.

A guest judge at a charity pet show yesterday, the President's wife gave her views on the proposed training program, but asked not to be quoted directly. The President, she said, did not like the word "compulsory" used in connection with the program. She gave reporters permission to use these direct quotes:

"If we are going to meet Mr. Hitler we must be as efficient as Mr. Hitler. He does his mobilization as a dictator. We're going to do it as a democratic nation."

Mrs. Roosevelt said there should be "no loopholes" in the training program and that even the physically handicapped should be included if they were able to work for a living.

America Urged To 'Quit Coddling'

QUAKERTOWN, Pa., July 1 (AP)—National Commander Raymond J. Kelly of the American Legion declared yesterday that it is time this nation "quit coddling" subversive elements. The Detroit executive spoke at an Americanism meeting.

He said that civil liberties have a "limit" and advocated deportation of those who oppose the country's form of government.

Favoring a strong national defense program, he said:

"We today are faced with a situation as we have never been before, and if our government is to continue, it will mean the utmost sacrifice of every one of us in payment of taxes and other personal efforts."

Remington Rand Receives NLRB Order

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board announced yesterday an order requiring Remington Rand Co., Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y., to disestablish as collective bargaining agencies nine employee associations.

The board said the company also agreed and was ordered to cease urging and warning its employees not to become members of any labor organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, or any other labor organization of their own choosing.

Mediterranean Lineup Shifts Toward Axis

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 1—Within five incredible weeks the balance of power in the Mediterranean has shifted heavily from the Allies toward the Axis powers.

Britain's position in this inland sea must now be described as no less serious than in the British Isles themselves.

A new strategic situation has crystallized over the week end. Turkey's neutrality had just been proclaimed by its Premier. The so-called Weygand Army in Syria laid down its arms after a dramatic aerial visit from Gen. Maxime Weygand himself.

Now information reaching Rome indicates that French forces in Western Africa are being pressed to follow suit. Gen. Henri Gouraud, a member of the French Superior War Council, is touring French Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis with plenary powers from the Pétain Government to dismiss all "disloyal" officers and carry out terms of the armistice. Rome is taking pains to give the impression that General Gouraud will not meet effective resistance.

The resulting situation is not yet fully understood except in military and naval circles. No major battle has been fought, no army of occupation has marched. The future of the French Navy still remains obscure. Only the strategic position of the belligerents has been altered.

Gains Are Temporary

Moreover, until the main phase of the war itself is settled, no gains can be more than temporary in the Mediterranean area any more than in Norway, the Netherlands, or France.

Yet from the military and naval viewpoint, the familiar face of the Mediterranean has, for the moment at least, been altered almost beyond recognition.

A thorough re-examination of the strategy and habitual attitudes toward this area therefore is necessary.

Lineup Five Week Ago

Five weeks ago when the Weygand Line along the Somme and Aisne Rivers remained unbroken, the lineup in the Mediterranean was roughly as follows, leaving islands out of consideration for the moment and considering big land masses:

Areas controlled by the Allies or comprised within their alliance system: Southern France, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Egypt and the Sudan, Tunis, Algeria, and French Morocco.

Areas controlled by the Axis: Spain, Italy, and Libya.

Other Advantages for the Allies: Spain and Italy were gravely threatened on their rear by the French Army. Greece would probably follow the winner. Tangier was internationalized and Spanish Morocco was surrounded by French troops. The Allies could divide the Mediterranean lengthwise from Gibraltar along the French colonial coast to Malta and onward to Egypt. They could bisect it crosswise from naval bases at Toulon, Marseilles and Ajaccio to Algiers and Bizerte. Italian Libya was caught between two Allied frontiers.

Lineup Today

Today's situation: Now the position is substantially reversed. Presuming the Gouraud mission is successful, the lineup would be as follows:

Areas controlled by the Axis: Spain, Italy, Libya, Spanish Morocco, Tangier. Allied areas which have been demilitarized and thus can be controlled by the Axis include Southern France, Syria, Tunis, Algeria, French Morocco.

Withdrawn from the Allied Alliance system: Greece which is no longer doubtful, and Turkey.

Controlled by the Allies: Palestine, Egypt and the Sudan.

Other Advantages for the Axis: Spain and Italy now freed from the French threat on the rear. Libya faces an enemy on only one side. The Axis controls the entire Western Mediterranean except Gibraltar and Malta whose wartime usefulness is restricted. British naval forces are based only on the southeastern Mediterranean, and even here the position of Egypt is insecure.

Mediterranean Islands: It is generally conceded that the islands can play only a lesser role in Mediterranean warfare in these days of air power. Gibraltar can be dominated by land artillery and air bases. Malta was abandoned as a major base of the main British fleet as far back as the period of sanctions. As against these famous islands and Cyprus on the Allied side, the Axis controls the Balearics, Sardinia and Corsica, Sicily, Pantalleria, and Dodecanese.

The new situation brings into sharp relief the difference between the French and British positions in the Mediterranean. The French were in the Mediterranean for the primary object of colonizing. Both France, its Empire on the African mainland, and the links between the two were largely contained in the Mediterranean. The British, to quote one of their naval experts, are in the Mediterranean chiefly for strategic reasons, mainly to keep open the Empire trade route to the East.

In the East, French-owned land masses were controlled by the Allies, whereas the British share was confined to islands and treaty arrangements on the fringe of a few sovereign nations. It now becomes a question as to whether these strategic British pinpoints are tenable in view of the loss of solid French land masses.

In recent years two schools of thought have been seriously debated within the British Navy and by British naval experts. One demanded a thoroughgoing defense of the Mediterranean in the event of a general war. The other advised a strategic withdrawal and a shifting of Empire trade and defense routes around the Cape of Good Hope. The latter group argued that the Mediterranean had shrunk under the influence of air power; that it did not offer room enough for a capital fleet to maneuver and might compel the British to fight on waters of the enemy's choosing.

If Britain won the war, it was argued, its Mediterranean influence would inevitably return. If it lost, a mere string of islands and naval bases would not suffice to keep British control intact.

The latter school was outvoted at London at the start of the war. Its arguments may now be reconsidered, however, in view of changes during the past weeks. It is not impossible that the world will hear one day that the British Mediterranean Fleet has steamed past Gibraltar to assist in home defense where it is greatly needed. The Allied position in the Mediterranean would then be staked on the outcome of the main phase of the war itself.

Stand on Syria

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—The Foreign Office News Department, clarifying the British attitude on Syria following French Gen. Eugene Mittelhauser's cessation of hostilities, said today Britain "could not allow Syria or the Lebanon to be occupied by any hostile power."

A statement said the British Government assumed that the action of General Mittelhauser, commander of the French forces in the Near East, did not mean that if Germany or Italy sought to occupy Syria or Lebanon, which France has held under mandate, the French forces would not oppose them. The statement follows:

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom understand that General Mittelhauser, the Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in the Levant, has stated that hostilities have ceased in Syria.

"His Majesty's Government assume that this does not mean that if Germany or Italy sought to occupy Syria or the Lebanon and were to try to do so in the face of British command of the sea, no attempt would be made by the French forces to oppose them.

"In order, however, to set at rest doubts which may be felt in any quarter, His Majesty's Government declare that they could not allow Syria or the Lebanon to be occupied by any hostile power or to be used as a base for attacks upon those countries in the Middle East which they are pledged to defend, or to become the scene of such disorder as to constitute a danger to those countries.

"They therefore hold themselves free to take whatever measures they may in such circumstances consider necessary in their own interests. Any action which they may hereafter be obliged to take in fulfillment of this declaration will be entirely without prejudice to the future status of the territories now under French mandate."

The "Middle East" countries which Britain is pledged to defend are Turkey, Egypt, Palestine, Transjordan, and Iraq.

Aid for Britain

CADIZ Spain, July 1 (AP)—Nine French airplanes, flown by Army aviators at odds with the Pétain Government, were reported today to have landed at Gibraltar, British Western Mediterranean stronghold.

Call to Eire

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, July 1 (AP) — Viscount Craigavon, Premier of Northern Ireland, said he was prepared to "enter into the closest co-operation" with Prime Minister de Valera of Eire on matters of defense "provided that he takes a stand as we are doing on the side of Britain and the Empire."

In a speech, Viscount Craigavon said other conditions for co-operation were that Mr. de Valera should clear out German and Italian representatives in Eire and undertake "not to raise any issues of a constitutional nature."

Arms for India

SIMLA, India, July 1 (AP)—A £5,250,000 (approximately $21,000,000) ordnance factory expansion program for India to enable production of the latest-type field and antiaircraft guns and ammunition, was anonunced today.

Move for Peace

CAPETOWN, South Africa, July 1 (AP)—Thousands of persons attended recent meetings, organized by the Government opposition, urging the Union of South Africa to seek an "honorable peace" with Germany and Italy "without delay."

One resolution also urged the people to disobey a Government order commandeering all rifles of military pattern. Many women attended.

Capital at Vichy

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from Clermont-Ferrand said today that the Government of Premier Henri Pétain had arrived there from Bordeaux and would move later to Vichy where the French Chamber of Deputies and Senate also have decided to meet.

Beauty and Prosperity Rule In Arkansas Ozark Region

Mr. Markham, after "going to Washington," then touring the South, is now roaming the Southwest. Following is an article from Arkansas.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—Do you know what a razorback is? Well, it has nothing whatsoever to do with shaving. Though I first saw its picture here on a barber-shop window. Over it was written in big letters "The Razorback Barber Shop." The name seemed to me superbly appropriate, so I went in to be shaved, though it wasn't my day for a store shave at all.

I became so delighted with the nine-hilled town I was in, the beautiful tree-filled square I was on, and the thick, steaming towels I was under, that I was very much tempted to ask my razorback barber for the "works." As I pondered the delightful prospect in my mind, my tonsorial operator waxed loquacious. He was a Yank from Illinois and had worked at Joliet, where Italians seem to live. An Italian laborer, I was told, came into his shop, stretched out on the barber chair, pushed up his chin for a shave and shut his eyes to enjoy the luxury. My barber dutifully shaved away and on concluding, asked the customer, as barbers are prone to do: "D'ye want a hair cut?"

"Yep," said the Italian.

On finishing that operation, the barber asked: "Want a hair wash?"

"Yep," was the answer again.

In time the barber asked: "Want a facial massage?"

"Yep," replied the customer.

By the time my Yankee barber from Joliet had finished "the works," all his colleagues were laughing at him. "That guy don't know a word of English," they whispered. "He don't know what you're asking him. He'll leave you holdin' the bag."

According to his tale, the genial barber was badly worried himself, when he gave Tony the bill for $2.40. But with utter composure, the Italian pulled out a roll of greenbacks that made all the eyes in the barber shop "bug out," and paid.

That was a happy ending, all right, but I had no roll of bills on me to make eyes bug out, so stopped with a shave and a shine.

People Hardy and Independent

On walking about Fayetteville's pleasant square, which was crowned, of course, by a solemn Court House, I saw a "Razorback Restaurant." In a store window I saw little razorback trinkets, and on entering the spacious office of the Chamber of Commerce, I noticed elegant copper razorbacks, mounted in wooden frames, hanging on the wall. Then I learned that a razorback is the mascot of the University of Arkansas. The University's athletes are called razorbacks. The latest University bulletin writes, "The Razorbacks have won 10 championships in the Southwest Conference." It also speaks of a Razorback band. Each year, perhaps, the students elect a "Miss Razorback," though, I confess, I saw no notice of that.

The eloquent secretary of the Chamber of Commerce entertained me for a long time, in depicting the marvelous qualities of razorbacks. "They are the hardiest hogs that ever made their own living," he asserted. "As soon as weaned, their mothers shove them out into the cruel world with the admonition, 'Root, hog, or die.' And they do." That has become a sort of Arkansas slogan.

Razorback hogs are the terror of the forests, I learned. They defy wolves and put bears to rout. When in a hurry to get any place they outrun rabbits. They consider rattle snakes a delicate hors d'oeuvre. Their bristles are like cacti; their tough snouts root through flint beds. Their tusks are as daggers.

Since I'm no zoologist, I can't vouch for all this. But I was impressed by the fact that these Arkansans have chosen such a totem. They imagine themselves as fearless, hardy, resourceful, and independent as razorback hogs. They rather scorn "tenderfeet" and soft people, clothed in fine raiment. Being tall, thin, wiry, accustomed to privations, they ridicule rotund, roly-poly persons.

Charm of Landscape

Of course, they don't feel at all inclined to apologize for their simple ways of life, any more than a razorback would feel apologetic on seeing a fat, round, over-fed Poland China pig shut up in a little pen. And these mountaineers in Northwest Arkansas have no reason whatsoever to feel apologetic. The country in which they live is probably the most beautiful between the Alleghenies and the Rockies. Many roads, radiating from Fayetteville, pass through magnificent woods. The fields are well tended.

This city itself, with 12,000 inhabitants, is clean and well-planned, is verdant with fine trees and lawns, abounds in attractive homes, and contains three notable public institutions, namely, a district recreational and conference center for the Methodist Church, a State University of high standard and with good equipment, and one of the best of the 81 National Sanitariums for disabled Veterans. All of these institutions lie on hills amid trees, so in whatever direction you look from town, you see pleasant surroundings. Two national highways passing clear across America meet at the city square.

Berries and Fruit

Excellent houses are raised in the neighborhood. A number of cattle farms in the vicinity compare favorably with the very best in the South. Washington County, of which Fayetteville is the capital, is said to rank second in all America in acreage of strawberries; it is twelfth in blackberries, fifteenth in apples, sixteenth in tomatoes, and fiftieth in farm gardens. That is a very high ranking among 3,070 counties.

Unfermented grape juice is one of the important products of the area. Land, even here in the mountains, is worth up to $200 an acre. Most farms are small, and a large majority of the people who till them own them. There are practically no Negroes in the area and not many tenants. Most farmers are nearly self-sufficing, since they produce grain, hay, live stock, fruit, vegetables, milk, and poultry. Each family takes a good deal of pride in its work. School attendance is good. The many children scattered throughout the country tend to co-operate with one another. In the number of rural telephones, this county is first in the State.

To the south spreads the Ozark National Forest; to the north very extensive apple orchards, whose delicate pink blossoms in season attract hundreds of pilgrims.

Just north of Washington County and Fayetteville is Benton County, which comprises the extreme northwest corner of the State and is first in most respects in which Washington County is second. It is said to produce more delicious broilers than any other county in America. Some of its cattle are equal to the best in the whole Midwest, it abounds in excellently tended truck gardens, and each spring the valleys and hillsides are pink with peach and apple blossoms. A spring tour here reminds one of the most exquisite fruit sections of the Danube valley. Strawberries are the chief cash crop.

Vocational School

One of its principal towns, Siloam Springs, with 4,000 inhabitants has an unusually fine new high school building, the best Community Building in this whole area, where four States join, an abounding supply of natural gas, an electric light plant, an airport and municipal athletic field. On a hill to the west of Siloam Springs is John Brown University, a vocational school, equipped to take care of 1,000 students, with its own light and power plant, water works, farms, cattle, and tools for all trades.

The motto of the county is "The land where the small farmer has a chance." It is also called "The land of a million smiles." These, of course, are promotion slogans, but they reveal very encouraging ideals. Another little town up here with some 3,000 inhabitants is Springdale. It consists largely of one main street. It might be held up as a personification of the back woods. But it lies on two national highways and one State highway, is on the main line of a railroad, is served by four bus lines with 21 buses daily and is the terminal of the "nation's largest trucking system." It has nine churches, some housed in attractive buildings, three modern school buildings, a special vocational school with a flood-lighted athletic field. It is abundantly supplied with natural gas and electricity.

Rogers, to the north, which is a little larger, has 52 industrial establishments which support a third of the population, although it is chiefly an agricultural center. It has the appearance of a thriving community.

Such are the towns and country places made by these "Razorbacks" in northwest Arkansas. Such is the way of life of some Ozark "hill billies." Those here have lovely homes, beautiful orchards, herds and gardens rivaling America's best, universities, recreation grounds, churches, parks, gas facilities, and telephones. This is the Ozark's "white house" area.

Smooth Sailing Ahead?

Wide World

The Willkies Take a Cruise

Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican Presidential candidate, and Mrs. Willkie smile a greeting from the yacht of Roy Howard, New York publisher.

The Willkies were guests of Mr. Howard on a cruise from Philadelphia to New York after Mr. Willkie's nomination at the Convention.

Willkie Takes First Steps To Restore Party Harmony

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—Wendell L. Willkie's campaign for the presidency opened with a swing here today with an announcement by the candidate that he would resign as President of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation and the multiple other corporation posts he heads today, and open an aggressive nation-wide canvass which he hoped would take him to the White House.

Mr. Willkie met with Gov. Harold E. Stassen, of Minnesota, his floor manager at the Republican National Convention, to discuss campaign organization arrangements and will hold other private conferences with Republican leaders here this week.

The Willkie campaign will first take the direction of restoring harmony in the Republican organization in New York State, a pivotal unit in the November election. Today, the machine is torn by dissention, resulting from the fight by Thomas E. Dewey for control of its delegation to Philadelphia. Although the Dewey forces were decisively beaten in the Quaker City, the State Organization is still under the control of the Dewey bosses—Edwin F. Jaeckle, Republican State Chairman; J. Russell Sprague, newly elected National Committeeman, and William F. Bleakley, Westchester County executive and 1936 Republican candidate for Governor.

Contesting their power are the New York leaders who fought in the front ranks at Philadelphia to put Mr. Willkie over. At the head of these is Kenneth F. Simpson, whom the Dewey contingent deposed as National Committeeman in the pre-convention period.

Wants Dewey to Help

That Mr. Willkie prefers the diplomatic method of handling the tense situation within the Party camps was made clear in a further tribute to Mr. Dewey's "sportsmanship" when faced with defeat at Philadelphia. This, Mr. Willkie said, was shown when Mr. Dewey congratulated him on his victory half an hour before he was nominated. Mr. Dewey was "very fine about it," he continued, saying that he would certainly ask the young New York county prosecutor to take an active part in the presidential campaign.

While the fight for the presidential nomination is over, there looms ahead the important senatorial contest at the New York state convention in the fall, and the opposing ranks are girding themselves to capture that designation. Unless peace can be restored in the Party in the interim between the state meeting and the November election, the feud is seen as a heavy menace to Republican success at the polls.

That Mr. Willkie will need to carry New York State is conceded by everyone familiar with the political map.

At the moment the Republican nominee exudes confidence, and he was ready and able to take on all comers at the mass press interview which awaited his return to the city, stressing that everything was to be open and free in his public relations.

"I hope President Roosevelt is renominated," he replied to a query on the forthcoming Democratic National Convention because I'd like to beat him."

Mr. Willkie sat at his ease in a crowded room facing a wall with the autographed pictures of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Robert E. Lee and behind him a framed "picture map" of public utility developments in the United States.

Mr. Willkie recalled that when he came to New York City to practice law in 1929, his office was just across the street from that of the law firm headed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, then just a year elected Governor of New York.

"I thought you might be interested in the coincidence," he said to reporters, and, to the joking query as to which had the most clients, he added, "Oh, I think he was much more prosperous than I was."

To a question concerning the seasonal renovation now going on in the White House, he bantered that he thought it was "a very courteous thing to do for your successor."

Mr. Willkie still has fixed no date for his acceptance speech to be delivered at this home-town of Elwood, Indiana, following the Democratic National Convention, but said its substance would be his views and interpretation of the Republican platform.

To newspapermen he was emphatic that he wanted to make himself "completely available," saying that, with the exception of major questions of Party and campaign policy to which he naturally would wish to give careful thought, there was nothing he was going to do that they could not know about if they wanted to. To the press photographers' battalion in wait for him today he was equally expansive, assuring them that they were welcome to as many pictures as they wanted as long as it showed him at "anything I do naturally."

Will Be Hard Job

That Mr. Willkie will have a major job on his hands in his efforts to build a unified Republican state organization for his campaign backlog here was obvious today. Mr. Simpson said he was ready to co-operate with his National Committee successor, Mr. Sprague, and in all attempts to put over the Willkie-McNary ticket in the Empire State, but that he believed the state organization "should represent the people of the party."

This will entail a fusion of the Sprague-Jaeckle forces and the Willkie group in which Mr. Simpson's major associates are Representative Bruce Barton, Mayor Rolland Marvin of Syracuse, and Thomas B. Broderick, of Rochester.

At the moment, each camp is widely at variance on the man to capture the nomination for the United States Senate post three months hence, the former being set on the selection of Mr. Dewey because of his vote-getting ability, while the Simpson group was said in authoritative quarters to have written in Mr. Marvin's name for the nomination.

Argentina's Foreign Policy Swayed by Export Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—This country's greater interest in a common economic front of the Americas has short-range and long-range explanations. It is South America's greatest exporting power and, as such, is dependent on the immediate and future developments in Europe.

The immediate problem is that, since the closure of the Baltic and Mediterranean and the subjugation of France, nearly 50 per cent of normal exports have been suspended by the British blockade. With the restriction of shipping to the British Isles and stricter rationing there, that percentage may be exceeded. No Argentine expects the United States and other American or Asiatic markets to make up for this loss.

The short-range problem, then, is to adjust domestic economy to this shrinkage and simultaneously finance arms expansion to meet the new imperialist menace. A spurt will be given to national manufacturing, but more machinery will have to be imported for this. The United States is the only source of supply and deliveries may be handicapped by northern industrial mobilization for the Allies and national defense.

No Food Rationing

Argentines anticipate sacrifices. There will be no need of rationing, of course. There is a food surplus. But they will have to go without many of their accustomed imports for lack of export exchange. American assistance is expected but not to the extent of financing normal standards of living for the duration of the European war.

The danger must not be overlooked that this short-range trading problem, paradoxically enough, may acquire a long-range character. In other words, with Great Britain as the last bastion of European democracy resisting Italo-German totalitarianism, the war may go on for many years.

At this time, however, Argentines visualize their long-range trading problem as that presented by the new European conditions succeeding the present war. Some of their economists argue that it will present small variations whether the British or the other side win.

Solid American Front

If totalitarianism triumphs, they say, a single American continental front will be imperative to deal with the new economic tactics, of which they already have had some taste. As all Americans, Anglo-Saxon and Latin alike, have resisted totalitarian ideology, it is presumed they will see to it that this is not imported by victorious powers through economic pressure.

If the British win the war, they say, there will not necessarily be an immediate return to free or fair trade. To recuperate, politically and economically, much of Europe may have to be federated and deal with the rest of the world on bloc terms.

So, today, Argentina, for years the foremost Latin-American exponent of independent trading with the world and invariably skeptical of commercial possibilities among neighbors, has turned to New World co-operation. It is already converted to the necessity of a common front.

President Signs Alien Measure

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed into law today a bill requiring registration and fingerprinting of approximately 3,500,000 aliens in the United States.

In a statement issued simultaneously, the President expressed hope that no "loyal aliens" would be subjected to harassment in the course of this program, but added:

"With those aliens who are disloyal and are bent on harm to this country the Government, through its law enforcement agencies, can and will deal vigorously."

In effect, President Roosevelt reproved some States and communities which have undertaken to deal with aliens individually.

"The only effective system of control over aliens in this country must come from the Federal Government alone," his statement said. "This is as true from a practical point of view as it is from a legal and constitutional point of view.

"Since Congress, by the Act, has attempted to provide a single and uniform method of handling this difficult problem of alien registration in his country, it seems to me that attempts by the states or communities to deal with the problem individually will result in undesirable confusion and duplication."

New Party Threatened By Dr. Townsend

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 1 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend, founder of the pension plan which bears his name, declared yesterday his followers would "join hands with labor and form an entirely new party," if both the Democrats and Republicans fail to back his program to aid aged persons.

"We will give each of the parties one more chance," Dr. Townsend told a mass meeting of delegates to the Townsend national convention here. "If they muff that they will get no other."

Dr. Townsend referred to his proposal, now pending in the House Ways and Means Committee, for a 2 per cent gross income tax to finance a pension of approximately $50 a month for all citizens 60 years of age or over. Each person would be required to spend his pension within 30 days. The tax would be imposed on all incomes of $250 a month or more.

The pension leader in an interview termed the Social Security Act the "most ridiculous legislation ever passed—a direct fraud, pretending to be what it isn't."

He asserted the act was passed to "head off" the Townsend plan and predicted it would be revised in the near future to provide a payment of $60 a month to elderly persons.

Dr. Townsend said he hoped his organization could go into the next Congress with a working majority in both houses, adding that the Townsendites already hold the balance of power in many Congressional districts. Party lines make no difference to his followers, he said, for support is given those candidates who favor the plan.

The convention, with "Americanism and patriotism" as its theme, is opening its fifth annual national convention.

Roosevelt Wins Colorado Pledge

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 1 (AP)—Colorado Democrats have pledged their 12 national convention votes to President Roosevelt, and notified party members, among them United States Senator Ed C. Johnson, that they will be expected to abide by the decision.

A resolution instructing national convention delegates to vote for a third term nomination at Chicago was adopted with unanimous approval of the 1,204 State Convention delegates.

Later the convention voted to send a copy of the resolution to Senator Johnson "for his information" and with a reminder that "this action was taken without dissenting voice." Senator Johnson, who failed to return to Colorado for the convention, has threatened to bolt the party if Mr. Roosevelt is nominated and has urged that Senator Burton K. Wheeler be the Democratic Presidential choice.

Anti-War Sentiment Grows, Hoover Says

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1 (AP)—Herbert Hoover arrived by plane said "the Country is stiffening more than ever against being involved in war abroad."

"This," he told interviewers, "has become more noticeable in the past 10 days."

The former President, en route to his Palo Alto home, declined to discuss Republican presidential nominee Wendell L. Willkie's chances of election.

"I wouldn't like to make any statement about Mr. Willkie without giving more careful thought to the matter," he said.

Draft Roosevelt Move Starts in Minnesota

DULUTH, Minn., July 1 (AP)—Minnesota Democrats, in state convention, last week approved by voice vote a motion to draft President Roosevelt for a third term. Eight delegates-at-large were named to the National Convention at Chicago July 15.

In addition, there will be 20 other delegates to the national gathering, representing nine congressional districts. Minnesota will have only 22 votes at Chicago, and 12 of the 28 total delegates will have half a vote each.

Mailman Saw 'Dixie'

YORK, Pa. (AP)—A friend tried to stump mailman "Happy" Roland by sending a letter bearing this inscription:

"Look, Dick, see that boy? Tom is his father. Elmwood, York, Pa."

In a lower corner was this challenge to Mr. Roland:

"Hi, Ya, Happy, see if you can dope this out."

Mr. Roland did. He delivered the letter to Dixie (Dick see) Thompson (Tom's son).

G. O. P. National Committee Studies Plans for Campaign

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—Leaving the final decisions affecting the new setup of the Republican organization to its presidential nominee, the National Committee today devoted its energies to achieving a completed united party with which to support Wendell L. Willkie in the coming campaign.

From all groups, even from those who felt most keenly their defeat at the Philadelphia Convention, including the supporters of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey and Senator Robert A. Taft, have come signs of complete loyalty to the Willkie-McNary ticket.

Instead of deciding upon a new national chairman and other officers, the National Committee has left these decisions open and at Mr. Willkie's suggestion appointed a subcommittee of 12 to confer with Mr. Willkie at New York later this week at which time final action on organization personnel will be taken.

A good deal of pressure is being exerted for the retention of John Hamilton as National Chairman, although Alf M. Landon, who originally appointed him, is understood to have counseled against his re-election. Mr. Willkie has asked for time to consider the matter and will make his desires known when he confers with the national committeemen, probably Wednesday.

The subcommittee appointed to make the selection of the committee officers along with Mr. Willkie was named as follows:

Walter S. Hallanan, West Virginia; William P. Knowland, California; Samuel F. Pryor, Connecticut; Sinclair Weeks, Massachusetts; Harrison E. Spangler, Iowa; Ezra R. Whitla, Idaho; Mrs. Grace B. Reynolds, Indiana; Henry P. Fletcher, Rhode Island; Werner W. Schroeder, Illinois; Frank O. Horton, Wyoming; William Stern, North Dakota, and Mrs. Worthington Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Wheeler Group Grows

A movement of unpredictable significance to the political outlook is now taking shape in Washington among the so-called anti-interventionist forces within the Democratic Party—a movement led by Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana and Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado.

With the nomination of Mr. Willkie whose views on foreign policy closely parallel those of the President's and with the prospect that Mr. Roosevelt will be renominated by his own party, both Senators are now talking of a third party pledged to complete isolationist foreign policy and determined to keep the United States out of war.

"Absolute security against aggressors and against war is the only issue in this campaign," declares Senator Johnson. "If the Democrats fail to face the war issue squarely in their platform and if they name an interventionist also, a third party—a peace party—will destroy what little is left of their already weakened chances."

It is Senator Johnson's contention that President Roosevelt is "an interventionist" whose nomination would lead to the launching of a "peace party" by leading Democrats.

The Democratic National Committee let go today its first attack on the new Republican leadership, choosing as its target the apparent divergence between the views of Mr. Willkie and the voting record of Senator McNary. The publicity release was issued under the name of Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois and contends that "the record shows that Senator McNary voted against nearly everything which the Republican presidential nominee now advocates."

Cites the Record

After pointing out that Senator McNary voted for the Tennessee Valley Authority and has supported all federal power projects, Senator Lucas's statement adds:

"In a speech on May 28, Mr. Willkie said he favored asking England and France 'publicly and openly' what they wanted in the way of help, short of war, and then giving it to them. Senator McNary last fall voted against the Administration's neutrality plan which made it possible to sell arms and munitions to the Allies.

"Senator McNary on June 12 of this year voted against an amendment making it possible to sell surplus war materials to the Allies.

"Mr. Willkie has been a staunch advocate of the Hull reciprocal trade agreements. Senator McNary is a consistent advocate of the highest possible protection and an unrelenting foe of the Hull trade pacts.

"Mr. Willkie said the Administration has been slow in its preparedness program. On March 6, 1939, at the Administration's request; the Senate passed a bill authorizing an increase in air strength from 5,500 to 6,000 planes. Senator McNary voted in the negative.

"On March 31, 1939, the Senate approved an Administration bill authorizing the Government to purchase a supply of strategic raw materials, notably rubber and tin, for the armed forces. Senator McNary voted in the negative along with 11 other Republicans."

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Canada Outlaws Radio News Under Sponsorship System

OTTAWA, June 29 (CP)—Transport Minister C. D. Howe announced in the House of Commons today that "within a reasonable short time—the shortest possible time—sponsored news on the air will be a thing of the past."

A complete new policy more satisfactory to radio listeners is being evolved, the Minister said in reply to a question by Conservative Leader R. B. Hanson as to whether the news radiocasting permit of Trans-Radio News had been reinstated.

Mr. Howe said Walter Thompson of Montreal would investigate the whole question of news radiocasting in Canada and would make a report to him from which the new policy could be developed.

Mr. Thompson, Publicity Director for Canadian National Railways, has previously served the Government as press officer for the Royal Tour, as Chief Censor, and later as Director of Public Information

Mr. Hanson based his question on a news story appearing in the Ottawa Citizen today stating that the Trans-Radio permit had been reinstated and that the Canadian Press, the British United Press, International News Service, and the Trans-Radio Service would provide news for a pooled or centralized news bureau to supply news radiocasts to the Canadian Broadcasting Company and privately-owned stations throughout Canada.

On June 1 the C. B. C. Board of Governors met and ordered cancellation of the permits of British United Press and Trans-Radio news effective July 1 unless they could show before that time their news sources were accurate. Later, the B. U. P permit was reinstated.

Mr. Howe referred to the permit suspensions in the House on June 6. "There has been some trouble," he said, "over news being put out in an unduly alarming form, and many complaints have been received from radio listeners in this connection.

"There also has been difficulty in ascertaining the exact ownership of Trans-Radio News. The owners are believed to be two gentlemen in the United States. This organization puts out bulletins with a London date line, but we have not been able to find its London offices or London sources of news."

Shelter and Auto Parks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Designs for communal raid shelters which can be easily converted for civilian use in happier days are being increasingly adopted by local authorities here.

The most obvious peacetime use for underground shelters in large cities is for conversion into car parks. Whereas in post-Munich days several cities, including Birmingham and Liverpool, were considering plans for car-parks with a view to their possible conversion into shelters, local authorities, among them Cardiff, Kingston in Surrey, and Finsbury, London, E. C., are now building shelters which can be converted into car parks.

The Finsbury-square shelter, one of the largest, is being built at a cost of £14,000, to hold 2,000 people. The plans allow for conversion into a park for 400 cars at an additional cost of £136,000. By means of a movable steel platform it is hoped to be able to move any car from the building in 3½ minutes.

At Kingston, Surrey, a shelter for 1,200 persons is being built at a cost of £8,000 toward which the Government contributes £3,600. This shelter is designed to become a park holding 174 cars after the war.

Move to End Budget Chaos

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—Establishment of a joint Congressional Committee on Appropriations with a permanent staff of specialists is recommended in the report of a study made public here by the Brookings Institution.

Under the present budget system, the House Committee considers an appropriation, and following passage by the House the Senate Committee takes up the matter all over again.

Critics have charged that in actual practice the United States has no budget system at all in the accepted sense of the word. It is to this topic that the Brookings study, prepared by Dr. Daniel T. Selko, addresses itself. As the budget is handled at present there are these various steps:

The Budget Bureau prepares a budget with the President and it is sent to Congress;

The House Appropriations Committee takes it up, revises it and generally rewrites it;

The House receives the program as the Committee has altered it, and passes the bills piecemeal, paying little attention to the original budget program and frequently not much more to the wishes of the House Appropriations Committee;

The process begins all over again in the Senate Appropriations Committee, and—

This is followed by later action by the Senate;

Finally the much-amended bills go to joint conference of House and Senate leaders who generally reconcile differences by compromise.

The President, when he gets back the bills, frequently can hardly recognize them, and since he must either accept or veto the bill as an entity (without item veto) he must needs accept them or see the executive machinery come to a stop.

This process reduces to a minimum the advance financial planning necessary for a fiscal establishment and dilutes responsibility all along the way.

The Brookings study indorses a recommendation that the foregoing system be simplified by a joint committee from Senate and House to start a common study of the budget together, and that this common committee be equipped with a permanent staff.

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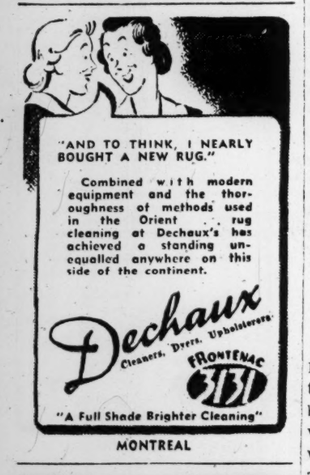

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Quebec Watches the Skies

MONTREAL, July 1 (CP)—Forest rangers and lumbermen throughout Northern Quebec will be organized immediately into a vast vigilance brigade to keep watch for enemy aircraft on Canada's northeastern frontier, it was announced officially over the week end.

At a special meeting here called by officials of the Quebec Civilian Protection Committee it was decided to enlist more than 4,000 forest rangers and many more employees of Quebec pulp and paper firm as the "eyes and ears" of the Committee in protecting Quebec's forest and population.

An extensive network of telephone lines linking Quebec's 484 fire towers and about 25 radio stations will be available to use by the rangers and others rallied behind the movement as result of the decision to rush early reports of suspected aircraft activity.

Present plans for the air raid lookout system call for the supplying of flares to be used as alarms in forest districts without telephone communications, silhouette diagrams of various types of aircraft to help the rangers identify all planes they see, and regular bulletins listing scheduled airplane movements.

In addition, the network of air raid vigilance men will co-operate with provincial and Royal Canadian Mounted Police in keeping close check on tourists in or near the Province's forest areas.

British Claim Dual Success In Aerial War

By the Associated Press

Britain today claimed double success in aerial warfare with Germany—driving off Nazi air raids over Britain and in bringing down at least five German Messerschmitt fighters over France—as air warfare continued to pace the tempo of the war in the West and in Africa.

At sea Germany claimed that a British cruiser of the Orion class had been torpedoed south of Brest, France.

Italy claimed that an Italian torpedo boat sank a British submarine, and that an Italian submarine shot down a four-motored British bomber.

The Italian High Command announced the supposed loss of the destroyer Espero, which had not returned.

British fighters ranging over France shot down five Messerschmitts and "probably" destroyed another seven, said the Air Ministry.

In dogfights over France, the Air Ministry announced, the wing commander of one Hurricane fighter formation shot down three German fighters. These were among six German planes he met 10 miles from the French Coast.

Earlier the Air Ministry announced that four German aircraft were set on fire in a surprise Royal Air Force raid on Abbeville airdrome, in France, near the Channel Coast, June 29.

The communiqué stated:

Text of Communiqué

Last night, our bombers made attacks on the chemical factory at Hochst, which was left in flames; on Dortmundems Canal, on marshalling yards at Söst, Schwerte, Hamm, and Gremburg; on military objectives in the region of Baden, on others near Cologne and in Bois de Chimay in South Belgium; on airdromes at Norderney, Borkum, and Schipol in Holland, Barge and Munster in Northwest Germany, and Merville in France. Damage was done to all these objectives. Three of our aircraft are missing.

This morning a formation of our bombers again attacked Merville airdrome and bombed enemy aircraft on the ground. Three of our aircraft failed to return.

A German radio announcement from Cologne said 16 persons were killed and 11 wounded by British bombs dropped the night of June 28 near Wahn, 10 miles southeast of Cologne, but that bombings June 29 did little damage.

Another battle was fought near Bethune, France.

Over Britain air defenders shot down one bomber and drove off the rest of the Nazi raiders flying over in forays June 30. The Air Ministry announced that no damage had resulted although incendiary bombs were dropped.

The bomber crashed into the sea off the Northeast English Coast.

The Germans made their first daylight attack on a southwest coastal town. Five bombs were dropped there, three of which failed to explode. Three planes flying in formation were driven off by antiaircraft fire.

In Africa British air attacks on Italian troops in East Africa were reported by the Royal Air Force.

Its communiqué said that direct hits were made on troop concentrations near Serderat, Italian East Africa, adding that all craft returned safely.

Two naval vessels in the harbor of Accico were bombed. British aircraft encountered considerable antiaircraft and fighter opposition. One of our planes is missing, the communiqué went on.

Italy claimed capture of several British positions along the Libyan-Egyptian border as the result of a flurry of fighting on land and in the air over the week end.

Reports from Khartoum said that two British light armored cars had smashed through Italian defenses on the Eritrean border in East Africa and routed an enemy cavalry corps of 1,200 men with heavy casualties.

The Italians also claimed they had shot down two, and possibly three, British planes in repelling an ineffectual raid on the airfield at Tobruk, Libya.

Nazis Bar Missions In Occupied Areas

By the Associated Press

Berlin, July 1.

The German Foreign Office advised the United States Embassy and, presumably all other embassies today to discontinue all diplomatic missions in Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands.

The missions must be discontinued by July 15.

The Foreign Office informed the United States Embassy that all political questions affecting these countries must be taken up through the mission in Berlin.

Consulates will be permitted to remain. France is not included in this group.

It was noted that Denmark continued to have a different status, with both diplomatic missions and consulates remaining.

Poland's case, in turn, was more severe, for here even the consulates as well as the diplomatic missions were required to close.

Girl Guides Do Their Bit

© Fox

Easing the Blackout

The Girl Guides of Eastcote in England give up part of their school holidays to paint white bands on trees to assist motorists and pedestrians during air raid blackout. The paint is provided for them, but they bring their own brushes and do the work voluntarily.

Red Army Nears Its Goal In Grab of Rumanian Area

Continued from Page 1

lished inquiries regarding the whereabouts of relatives who were in ceded areas.

I watched the throngs of those who arrived in Bucharest. They come in crowded trains, and cattle cars, others more fortunate come in much spattered private automobiles. There was heartbreak written on the tear-stained faces of young and old and in the bewildered expressions of children just as there was on the faces of refugees of the ceded territories in Finland.

Here the tragedy is emphasized by the fact that a goodly portion of these refugees were people of means, the proprietors of landed estates accustomed to every luxury only three days ago.

Here they are crowded into family hotels and boarding houses with nothing but despair apparently ahead of them.

Finnish Comparison

But there is one important distinction between the refugees I saw from Bucovina and Bessarabia and those from the ceded portions of Finland. In Finland the entire population had moved out as one man rather than accept the conqueror's yoke. But in the ceded Rumanian Provinces those who managed to get away were principally landowners, members of the wealthier classes, and Government officials.

The bulk of the population lives close to its native soils and for centuries has been accustomed to letting the changing tides of conquest roll over them. So it was this time. Large elements of the populace, especially among the poorer peasants and Jewish artisans—in Chisinau, Cernauti, and other towns in ceded areas much of the population is Jewish—welcomed the change.

The Russians have made a pretense in these Rumanian Provinces, as in the Baltic States, of introducing democracy. Political prisoners were released and local administrations set up, composed not of Communists but of non-Communist leftwing elements including some former deputies from the National Peasant Party.

But doubtless here, as in the Baltic, this democratic Indian summer will prove only a brief transition before the Soviet brand of totalitarianism is introduced in full force.

Population Is Calm

Though the population of Rumania has met events with admirable calm, some perplexity was caused by decision not to defend Bessarabia. I learned on excellent authority that at the fateful session of the Crown Council which discussed the Soviet ultimatum last Thursday the War Minister, Ion Ileus, urged against yielding and the German Minister Johann Fabritius personally delivered a telegram from Reichsführer Hitler urging acceptance of the Soviet demands.

The flat refusal of the Soviets to discuss the ultimatum and their swiftness of action actually presented the Rumanians with no alternative except immediate resistance or yielding completely to force. To this day there is no clear-cut understanding or agreement.

Although various reports regarding additional Soviet claims have been officially denied, it is significant that Rumanians have mined Constanta harbor.

Mobilization Continues

The fact that every day mobilization continues and new categories are being called to the colors adds fuel to speculation, but the general conviction is that this is primarily a precautionary measure against possible moves by Rumania's other hungry neighbors.

Gradually those citizens left at home are beginning to feel the impingement of circumstances as well. Even in Bucharest, the Balkan Paris, a new decree announces that all restaurants and places of public entertainment shall henceforth close at 11 p. m. and people are forbidden to walk the streets in groups of more than four, which will henceforth be considered a crowd. Stringent measures are also being taken to cope with subversive elements.

Hungary Watches

BUDAPEST, July 1 (AP)—The mobilization of a Hungarian Army Corps on the Rumanian frontier accompanied by the heavy calling of reservists throughout Hungary was followed tonight by an official news agency announcement that "the general impression is that Rumania is on the point of collapse."

Railway passenger traffic was cut to a minimum to facilitate military concentration operations.

The official agency's announcement that Rumania apparently is crumbling was linked with the consistently reiterated official view that such a collapse would call for the immediate entry of the Hungarian Army into Transylvania to protect a Magyar minority there of almost 2,000,000.

King of Belgium Keeps Secluded In Royal Estate

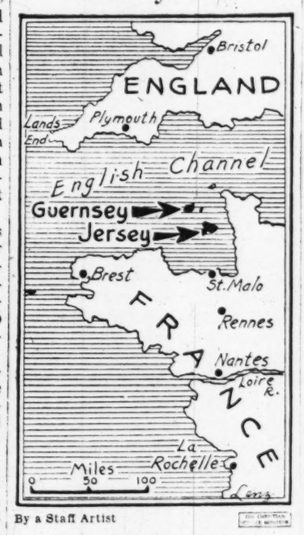
BRUSSELS, July 1 (AP)—Leopold III, King of conquered Belgium, virtually has become a recluse at Laeken Castle, where he is under the discreet custody of a German General.

Persons close to the monarch say he never goes out nor has anybody seen him walking in the gardens surrounding the royal residence on the outskirts of Brussels. His only companion is his mother, the Dowager Queen Elizabeth.

The children of the King are said to be either at Lucerne, Switzerland, or in Italy, with their aunt, Crown Princess Maria Jose of Italy, King Leopold's sister.

Belgium now is being governed by local authorities responsible to the authorities of the German Army of Occupation.

Held by Nazis



By a Staff Artist

Channel Islands

The German High Command reports the seizure of the British Channel Islands of Guernsey and Jersey. It was the first British soil occupied by German troops.

Move Pushed To Ease Trade Along Danube

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GALATZ, Rumania—Despite war clouds over the Balkans, the European Danube Commission, with its English, French and German representatives has recently continued to concentrate its attention upon technical and financial issues related to the development of the river. The problem of the maritime stretch of the Danube from the Black Sea to Braila, which permits ocean-going ships to get well up the delta, was the main item on the agenda at the Commission's recent meeting.

Russia, following its demands on Rumania for control of strategic Danubian ports, is believed in a position to halt commercial traffic, if it should desire to do so.

To conduct such a mixed commission called for much tact on the part of the President, M. Houpert Aubert, French engineer, particularly as Dr. Martzius, the German delegate, seemed anxious to discuss political questions left over from the February meeting of the International Danubian Commission (the parent body). A testimony to M. Aubert's tact was the unanimous endorsement by the meeting of the decision taken in Belgrade five weeks earlier that the Martime Danube should be policed exclusively by Rumania.

A party of specialists, under Commander Preda Fundatzeano, Director-General of the Maritime Danube, prepared the way for the Commission by study of conditions from Sulina, at the river-mouth, to Braila. The delegates themselves visited the regions, returning here to analyze the report. This stressed the importance of assuring the navigability of the delta for large-tonnage vessels, since disruption of Rumania's seatrade to the ports of Galatz and Bralia results from deposit-banks forming at the spring floods. Dredging is complicated by delta storms and a five-mile-an-hour current.

The Commission has scrutinized measures to settle this problem. Among them is a project to open to navigation either the St. George (Sfantul Gheorghe) Arm, or the Arm of Chilia, two delta canals which skirt the main stream at the points where it is most susceptible to damming. So far, the Stari Stambul passage has carried the majority of the traffic; but it is precisely in this canal that the mud heaps.

Galatz and Braila hummed to an intense activity while economic laws permitted them free and equal competition with other ports. But after the World War, when territorial modifications opened up other outlets and new economic routes, a short-sighted policy aggravated the situations of the two ports. Discrimination against them in tariffs, absence of any national program toward the economic coordination of all Rumanian harbors, indifference to the reclamation of the rich flood-country in their neighborhood, and failure to adjust their status to a new economic perspective, caused them to deteriorate.

The Commission outlines a project envisaging (1) a co-ordinated economic policy, balancing all ports on conditions of equitable tariffs; (2) a decentralization of the administration of Danubian ports so as to put at their disposition at least a part of the revenue they produce.

Balbo Case Linked To Nazi's by British

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—The British Foreign Office drew a parallel today between the "unexplained" passing of Italy's Air Marshal Italo Balbo in a plane crash in Libya and that of Germany's Col.-Gen. Baron Werner von Fritsch in the siége of Warsaw.

General von Fritsch, a Foreign Office News Department statement recalled, was an "opponent of Hitler's home and foreign policy."

Of Marshal Balbo, the statement said:

"It will be recollected that he was appointed Governor General in Libya because his presence in Italy was inconvenient to Signor Mussolini. Since then he has consistently been opposed to the policy of harnessing Italy to Hitler's war machine."

Quoting a German wireless announcement that Marshal Balbo's sacrifice "occurred in the same spirit as that of General von Fritsch," the Foreign Office declared:

"The only fact which can be established is that Marshal Balbo did not perish in combat with the Royal Air Force. . . . A careful investigation shows that no British aircraft were concerned in the crash of Marshal Balbo's machine and there is thus no truth in the statement that he fell in battle. . . .

"As in the case of Von Fritsch and many others, the truth will probably never be known."

[In Rome, it was said Marshal Balbo's plane was on an official mission but was not in military action when it crashed at Tobruk.]

Russian and German Ports Linked by Ship Services

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Inauguration of regular shipping service between the Russian port of Leningrad and the German Baltic port of Stettin was announced June 29 by D. N. B., official German news service, in a broadcast picked up here by NBC.

The first steamer left Leningrad yesterday, D. N. B. said.

British Called to Bible Study In Hour of National Emergency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A call to British people to restore the Bible to its rightful place in homes, schools, and in national life and to turn to it in this time of crisis has been issued here under signatures of a number of men and women eminent in different walks of life.

Among the signatories are Lord Caldecote, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Stamp, chief economic adviser to the Government, and several prominent businessmen such as Sir Harold Bellman, Lord Luke, and Sir Harold Mackintosh. Artistic circles are represented by Mr. Kenneth Bird, "Fougasse" of Punch, and politics by Mrs. Margaret Wintringham, a former Liberal M. P.

Pointing out that in British history the greatest progress has coincided with periods when study of the Bible and loyalty to its teachings have been most marked, the appeal continues:

Unfamiliarity Noted

"But although the Bible remains the 'best seller' par excellence, there is a growing unfamiliarity with its contents, and this ignorance of fundamental truths is not confined to any one class or party.

"History contains no greater drama than the survival of the Bible through the centuries; neither persecution, nor neglect, nor systematic attempts to exterminate it have been able to dim its immortal radiance. This is not because the Bible is admittedly magnificent literature, nor because of the majesty, poetry, and beauty of its language, but because 'the word of God is quick and powerful and sharper than any two-edged sword . . . and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart' and transforms the lives of those who receive it.

"It is frequently asserted that the weakening of our national spiritual life is due to the multiplicity of creeds and the failure of avowed Christians to live according to their profession of faith. It is sadly true that, as Henry Drummond put it, many 'are kept out of the Kingdom of God by the unlovely characters of those who profess to be inside,' but we plead that to ignore the teaching because of the failures of the students is neither wise nor logical.

From Darkness to Light

"The Bible itself is the Book of Life and within its pages every man may find for himself what he needs to lead him out of darkness and confusion of mind into 'the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ.' Every great social reform in Great Britain has been initiated by men and women whose lives were living witnesses to the power of these very principles.

"In this hour of crisis, shall we not be wise to go to the Source whence they drew their inspiration and courage and to seek in the only place where it can be found the vision of tolerance, wisdom, and endurance that shall enable us to bring into living expression a true brotherhood of man?"

Australian Unions Heed Call

MELBOURNE, July 1 (CP)—Response has come to Prime Minister R. G. Menzies' appeal to trades unions to help the Government surmount labor difficulties in the manufacture of aircraft and munitions, and in the general production of war supplies.

The Amalgamated Engineering Union, with 30,000 members, is working on 12-hour shifts in munitions works and has submitted plans for enlisting the resources of every trade union.

The Australian Workers' Union has pledged co-operation in the war effort, expressing the opinion that if necessary Australians should be compelled to contribute to the maximum capacity wherever they can best serve. The A. W. U., with a membership of 100,000, includes shearers, sugar-cane cutters, fruit pickers, and metalliferous miners.

The Melbourne Trades Hall Council, governing authority of the trade union movement in the State of Victoria, has passed a resolution directing preparation of plans for associating trades unions, governmental authorities, and employers in the production of essential commodities and in organization services.

Trades unions throughout Australia, it is believed, will agree to the Prime Minister's recommendation to form a trades union panel to advise the Government on industrial problems.

Germans Belittle Red Move

Continued from Page 1

tually secured with the collapse of France. Berlin now pictures England as fighting for self-preservation without being in a present position to contest Germany's eastern policies.

In other words Germany feels it is perfectly able to determine the course of events in the Balkans today. Its military experts are convinced that they could throw Russia back immediately if it was so desired. But to assume any such development in the near future would be unrealistic.

Russian occupation of the Baltic States was fully contemplated in the final pact. The haste employed in evacuating the Baltic Germans in the early weeks of the war indicated expectation here that Russia would move in promptly.

The probable reasons for the Russian delay were the difficulties encountered and a cautious desire to wait until England had definitely proven itself unable to interfere. It was not until after the Norwegian withdrawal that Moscow was apparently satisfied that its way was clear.

Rumanian Move Delayed

The original plans also contemplated a Russian movement in the Balkans simultaneously with that in the Baltic. Russian forces were ready to move into Bessarabia early in December. Having failed to make this step last winter Berlin is understood to have suggested to Moscow that it would be preferable to wait until the offensive against France was concluded. German leaders did not want unrest in the Balkans and the muddling of the transportation of raw materials at a critical stage of military operations.

But once France capitulated, thereby reducing the military difficulties facing the German Army in the west, and also providing large stores of oil and other war material, the time came when Russian entrance into the Balkans could be accomplished without a serious risk to Germany's supplies and essential resources.

The Russian move was an entirely logical sequence both of the original pact and military developments in France, and it certainly caused no surprise in informed quarters of the German Government.

It is possible to speculate endlessly on the course of Russo-German relations should the western war end in a German victory. But given Germany's present military position the current cogent fact is that Germany possesses actual dominance in Eastern Europe, and need allow no development which is distasteful to Berlin.

Certainly it is highly unrealistic for anyone to anicipate any friction in Eastern Europe sufficient to weaken Germany's military strength which could be brought to bear against England.

Nazi Criminal Law Imposed on Paris

PARIS, June 28 (By Courier to Berlin—Delayed (AP) —The German Military Government proclaimed the application of German criminal law to Paris, with penalties running up to capital punishment for offenses such as the possession of arms or broadcasting apparatus.

The decree provided that violations of Nazi law would be judged by military tribunals or special courts.

Crimes listed included unauthorized relations with prisoners, issuance of anti-German tracts, participation in public gatherings or anti-German demonstrations, strikes or the discharge of workers, listening to non-German broadcasts and circulation of anti-German news.

Private Sleuths Warned by F. B. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Intelligent inquiry, not witch hunts—investigation by trained government agents, not amateur sleuthing by private groups—must govern the study and control of subversive activities in the United States, Arthur Cornelius, Jr., chief of the Los Angeles office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, told delegates to the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. The Institute, comprised largely of city attorneys from all over the country, held is midyear session here, lasting three days.

Mr. Cornelius warned that promiscuous private probes of fifth column activities can do much harm to innocent persons.

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PROVIDENCE R. I.

British Start Removal Of Women in Hong Kong

HONG KONG, July 1 (AP)—A gray-coated Canadian Pacific liner, carrying the vanguard of some 4,500 British women and children being removed from this Colony, nosed out of Hong Kong harbor this afternoon.

Other outgoing ships also were jammed.

Among their passengers was a sprinkling of Americans, although the majority preferred to remain until definitely ordered to leave.

The American liner President Coolidge remained here on order from Washington and Americans were prepared for the possible necessity of removing their women and children.

British Precaution

The exodus, authoritative sources said, is a precaution against possible Japanese enforcement of a land and sea blockade of the Colony to enforce demands for the closing of the Burma route to the embattled Chinese Government.

The unidentified Canadian Pacific liner, bound for Manila with a naval escort, carried 1,000 families of British military and naval personnel. She was expected to reach Manila July 3 and return immediately for further refugees.

[The vessel might have been any of four "Empress" liners—Empress of Britain, Empress of Australia, Empress of Japan, or Empress of Canada.]

Chinese Also Leave

Meanwhile all boats bound for Macao, Portuguese Colony on the Chinese mainland, were crammed with Chinese leaving on advice—not compulsion—and at their own expense.

Hong Kong banks had an unusually large number of withdrawals.

To conserve foodstuffs, the Government banned exports of flour, soya beans, and soya bean products. It also prohibited export of motor vehicles.

Norwegian, French and Dutch consular authorities ordered their nationals—a combined total of about 370—to prepare to leave.

Armed Action?

A Government spokesman hinted strongly that the British feared the possibility of action by the Japanese Army without Tokyo's approval.

"There is no danger we anticipate, but we have seen how Italy was brought into the war when things were going badly for us," he said. "We simply are taking precautions.

"We also have seen instances of Army men taking affairs into their own hands against the wishes of their Governments."

Besides the British women and children who already have left, 3,000 more are to leave by July 6.

Katsuo Okazaki, Japanese Consul General, declared, "I am going to tell Japanese men, women and children in Hong Kong to stay, as there is no cause for worry."

He estimates there are about 700 Japanese here.

Mr. Okazaki, whose wife and children recently have returned here from Tokyo, gave a practical demonstration of confidence by bying an automobile from a British firm.

The President Coolidge returned to Hong Kong today, upon orders from Washington after she was 100 miles along the route to Manila, to take aboard any more Americans desiring to leave.

United States Consul General Addison Southard advised the State Department the situation at present does not warrant holding the liner here for the removal of the 1,000 Americans in the Colony but the liner is remaining at Hong Kong pending word from the American capital.

The United States Gunboats Mindanao, Tulsa, and Asheville also are standing by.

The 1,000 Americans here include Occidentals, Filipinos, and American-born Chinese.

[Official quarters in Manila said about 1,900 British evacuees from Hong Kong were expected there Wednesday. The Red Cross, British consular authorities and representatives of the United States High Commissioner will take care of housing them.]

Japan Accuses British

A spokesman for the Japanese Army in South China meanwhile charged the British with a breach of confidence in alleging that information given under a November, 1938, agreement to notify the British 24 hours in advance of operations on the Hong Kong border had leaked out to the Chinese.

As a result, he said, the Japanese in the future would not give the advance notice.

He reported that the Japanese had seized Chinese documents proving that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek gave Chinese troops in the vicinity of Hong Kong orders on the strength of the alleged British breach of confidence.

The original understanding for advance notice of operations to the British had been reached, the spokesman said, "in a sincere desire to prevent unnecessary disputes."

[The Japanese charge that information concerning Japanese troop movements furnished the British authorities at Hong Kong had been permitted to reach the Chinese army was declared to be "completely untrue" in London today.]

Deadline Is Set

The Japanese Army last week established positions along Hong Kong's 20-mile mainland border and have set Wednesday as the deadline for passage of Chinese refugees from Hong Kong. Local Chinese leaders have urged all their countrymen who can to leave the British Colony.

The French agreement to halt traffic in war supplies for China through French Indo-China faced an immediate test with the arrival at Hanoi of Japanese officers to check ports, roads, and railroads in the French colony for goods potentially valuable to the Chinese armies.

Such goods include American fuel oil, trucks, and machinery, it was said.

Japanese military forces in China were reported strengthening their hold on Chinese territory adjoining Indo-China and the Japanese Navy is patrolling French colonial waters.

A Treaty Is Signed in the Far East

Wide World

Japan and Thailand (Siam) Reach Accord

Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, left, and Minister Phya Sri Sena sign the treaty between Japan and Thailand in the Tokyo Foreign Office. Standing at the far left is Masayuki Tani, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. The treaty provides for respect of each country's territorial integrity; consultation on matters of interest to the two countries; and a pledge of nonassistance to any country attacking either party. More and more Japanese foreign policy is turning southward as Tokyo looks toward Hong Kong, Indo-China, and the Burma route.

Chamberlain Commits Group To Total War on Naziism

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—The text of former Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's address, committing himself and his "colleagues of Munich" to carry on the battle against Hitlerism, follows:

The first thing I want to say to you tonight is that all the members of the War Cabinet are working together in complete harmony and agreement. Anyone who lends himself to German propaganda and listens to idle tales about disunion among us, or who imagines that any of us would consent to enter upon peace negotiations with the enemy is just playing the Nazi game.

We are a solid and united nation. We should rather go down to ruin than admit the domination of the Nazis. But we intend, under the leadership of the Prime Minister, to attack our enemies and meet their attacks upon us with resolution and fighting spirit which become a great people.

Though we are left alone to defend freedom and civilization, brave men and women will only be braced by the knowledge that we must now rely upon ourselves under turbulence to win through, as we won through before.

I don't for a moment underrate the military might which has overwhelmed the gallant French Army and reduced France to her present lamentable position. We all know that the enemy is now free to fall upon us.

Prepared to Resist Invasion

No doubt the air raids we have lately experienced are only the prelude to something more serious. The Nazis are staking everything upon the chances of winning a short war. We know that they are even now completing their preparations for an attempt to engage this country. At any moment that invasion may be launched by sea and air.

But the enemy is divided from us by a more formidable anti-tank obstacle than any she has yet encountered, namely, the sea.

Our navy, which is still growing vastly superior to the German, and our warships must be eluded or driven off before any sea-going expedition can land on our shores.

Don't forget that even if an expedition were safely landed, it has still to be supplied—in the main, at any rate—by sea, with all that a modern army requires to fight on in the face of fierce resistance.

Then consider the position in the air. Our Air Force is stronger in numbers today than it has been since the beginning of the war, and at the same time, is superior in equipment, training and morale to that of the enemy. Our Air Force would have to be destroyed or driven off before the enemy could land safely from sea or from air.

Largest Army in Britain

Then we have our land forces. At this moment there is a larger army in this country than there ever has been during the whole of our history . . . an army of which a large part are seasoned troops who have not only met the enemy already in battle but have felt their own superiority to him. That army is every day growing stronger in numbers, in preparedness and in equipment.

Lastly we have our other great army of men and women who are putting their whole strength into the task of furnishing us with the weapons and the food we need or who are devoting themselves to the work of civil defense.

One and all, they are animated by the same fighting spirit which will never give in.

If the enemy does try to invade this country, we will fight him in the air and on the sea. We will fight him on the beaches with every weapon we have. He may manage here and there to make a break through. If he does, we will fight him on every road, in every village, in every house, until he or we are utterly destroyed.

If he is driven to evacuate, as we had to evacuate from France, there will be no friendly fleet waiting for him. There will be nothing waiting for him off the beaches of England but death and disaster.

I have given you material reason why we should be able to beat off any enemy attack. But we have something stronger on our side. We shall be fighting for our own hearths and homes; and we shall be fighting with the conviction that our cause is the cause of humanity and peace against cruelty and persecution, the right against wrong, a cause that surely has God's blessing upon it.

It would be a faint heart, indeed, that could doubt of our success.

Japanese Military Group Sees Way Open to 'Strong Attitude'

TOKYO, July 1 (AP)—War in Europe has presented Japan with a "golden opportunity" and it must take a "strong attitude," a group of leading Japanese Army men decided at a conference June 29, the newspaper Nichi Nichi said yesterday.

The paper said the conference followed a broadcast to the Empire by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita who enunciated a foreign policy based on creation of a Japanese-dominated "Asiatic sphere."

Instructions relative to the "strong attitude" were sent to all Army corps, and were interpreted as orders to be on the alert for opportunity to consolidate Japan's position.

Observers believe, however, that the military men were disappointed in Mr. Arita's speech because it advocated co-operation in the formation of spheres of influence and also avoided encouragement for the Axis powers, rather than coming out flatly for a redistribution of the world's resources as a prelude to peace.

Step Beyond Status, Too

Japanese language newspapers reported the military services were attempting to squelch rumors that they favored avoidance of friction with the United States and Great Britain. According to these papers, the military view is that friction with these "old influences" (Britain and the U. S.) may become inevitable through future chances in the international situation.

Actually, the Arita speech was an advance from the previous position in which Japan had insisted upon maintenance of the status quo in Eastern Asia.

[In Washington there were strong indications of opposition to this Oriental Monroe Doctrine projection.]

"Stabilized Sphere"

The Foreign Minister, broadcasting to the Empire, visualized the creation of stabilized spheres throughout the world between "closely related peoples" as a prelude to permanent peace.

No mention was made of "status quo" or previous inferential warnings to western nations to stay away from colonies in east Asia and the South Seas.

"The cause of strife mankind hitherto has experienced," he said, "lies generally in the failure to give due consideration to the necessity of some such natural constructive world order, and to remedy the irrationalities and injustices."

Once Japan had a foothold in the strategic islands it could use to advantage the narrow passages, reefs and other natural barriers of the group to resist attack.

And Japan in the East Indies would mean a major link out of Great Britain's "Far Eastern Maginot Line" reaching from Australia through British North Borneo and Malay to India."

The Japanese people respect America greatly, Mr. Hauser said, and "consider Russia their number one enemy." For that reason "their pride was injured when Germany put a question mark on the Berlin-Tokyo Axis by an alliance with the Soviet."

Eyes on Indies

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1 (AP)—Japan, fearful of Russia for centuries, probably is taking advantage of the Soviet Nation's turned back in casting possessive glances at French and British holdings in the Orient, Ernest O. Hauser, an authority on the Far East said today.

"Japan always will have to consider the unsolved Russian problem at her back door," said Mr. Hauser, former research associate of the Institute of Pacific Relations in New York.

"The Japanese always have been afraid of big Russia, and their move in the south probably is timed with with Russia's preoccupation in Europe."

Russia is extremely powerful in Vladivostok, the Pacific port, and along the Amur River, borderline between Siberia and Manchukuo, he said. The flying distance from Vladivostok to Tokyo is only some 750 miles.

Left virtually orphaned through Dutch capitulation to Germany, the Netherland Indies would be a rich strike should the Japanese move in. Mr. Hauser did not express an opinion as to whether Japan would try to take the islands, which have a native population about equal to Japan's. The Indies, stretching some 3,000 miles, have oil, rubber, tin, coal.

"The oil resources might be wired for dynamiting in case of invasion," Mr. Hauser said, "but the Japanese could move over there so fast the Dutch wouldn't have time to set off the charges."

Denmark Expected To Take All Grain

BERLIN (AP)—The Danish Ministry of Agriculture probably will take over the entire grain harvest to stabilize the national bread supply, the German radio reported in a Copenhagen dispatch.

Introduction of a bill to this effect is expected soon in the Danish Parliament, the report said. Farmers would receive from the State the grain they need for feeding stock.

German-Finnish Trade Pact Signed

BERLIN (AP)—Trade negotiations between Germany and Finland ended with an agreement June 29.

[At Helsingfors it was announced earlier that Finland had concluded a trade agreement with Russia that included adjustment of Soviet war-indemnity claims. Finland, informed sources declared, prevailed on some important points.]

NEW YORK (AP)—A radiocast heard here July 1 and believed to be from Berlin by NBC said a German trade delegation to Sweden had concluded an agreement calling for a vast increase in cellulose and paper products for Germany. The announcer said the Nazi delegation is on its way to Oslo, Norway.

Belgians to Farm In Reich for Pay

BRUSSELS, July 1 (AP)—The German radio announced yesterday that Belgians will be allowed to work in Germany, and send up to two thirds of the salary back to their families.

The announcement said there is demand especially for skilled and unskilled labor, for miners, metal workers, welders, and textile workers.

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—A German radiocast heard here last night by CBS reported that Norwegian soldiers who had been interned by Sweden would be released, beginning next week. It said some 5,000 who fled from Norway during the German campaign there would be sent home at the rate of 1,000 a week.

Britons Demand Modern Way in War

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 1—A widespread demand still persists in Britain for elimination of "Chamberlainites" from the Government, despite fervent assurances from Mr. Neville Chamberlain himself that he and his associates are as resolved as any other section of the British people to fight Naziism to the end.

The move against the Chamberlain element has taken a new turn. Political circles most strongly opposed to continuation in office of the Chamberlain Conservatives are concerned not so much with their reputation for appeasement as with what is described as the inability of the "Old Guard" to appreciate and contend with the altered character of war.

Mr. Chamberlain's "no surrender" radiocast yesterday has done much to remove some anxiety in this country that he was capable of emulating the Pétain surrender. In a speech in which his emotion was suppressed only with difficulty, the former Prime Minister declared he, all the members of the Government, and the whole British Nation "would rather go down to ruin than admit the domination of the Nazis."

Cabinet's Unity Stressed

Stressing the unity, the present British Cabinet, Mr. Chamberlain continued: "Anyone who lends himself to German propaganda by listening to idle tales about disunion among us or who imagines that any of us would consent to enter upon peace negotiations with the enemy is just playing the Nazi game."

But if Mr. Chamberlain spoke with convincing emotion of his determination to fight to the end, he also sounded to many listeners like one who had tired of the demanding tasks of leadership.

But Mr. Chamberlain is not the only butt of criticism. Viscount Halifax and the Foreign Office are under fire.

One of the prominent politicians demanding the retirement of Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Halifax, and Sir Samuel Hoare told this correspondent this morning that a large section of the Labor Party were convinced that several Conservative members of the present Government were by tradition incapable of adapting themselves to the new European situation.

Lord Halifax, the politician declared, was shocked at the idea that the offensive must now be taken against Germany by stirring up a revolt of the French people against their own Right Wing leaders and corresponding action in other countries. This spokesman believes that therein is the most effective means of defeating Germany.

Some hundred million friendly European people, the politician said, were now under the heel of the Nazis. They must be ignited to destroy the enemy, to achieve this there must be men at the British helm unfettered by traditions.

Firmness and complete disinterestedness, he declared, were absolutely essential, and in his view if Britain eventually allowed the French fleet to be surrendered to the Nazis there would be such a popular British outcry against the Government as hadn't been heard in this land for a hundred years.

Munich Deceit Recalled

Support for this view comes from a letter published in the British press from Lord Strabolgi, Labor peer, who plays a prominent part in the House of Lords debates. In it he said that if Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Halifax and Sir Samuel Hoare, Ambassador to Spain, would retire it would be the greatest service they could do their country and its cause.

"We can accept Mr. Chamberlain's word, especially as we know of his anger at Herr Hitler's double-crossing over the Munich agreement when he invaded Czechoslovakia in March of last year," Lord Strabolgi wrote. "We also appreciate Lord Halifax's moral indignation at the Nazi enormities. Unforunately, the past of these two statesmen is so identified with the appeasement policy that, so long as they are in the Inner War Cabinet, the German propagandists will find credence for their fairy tales about Britain suing for an armistice.

"The effect is most serious in the two most important neutral countries in the world—the United States of America and Russia.

The political fact underlying the controversy over Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues is that the trend of the great bulk of British opinion is toward the left.

In the present hour of the Nation's gravest danger, resentment grows against traditionalism, against some of the continued examples of private enterprise engrossed in its own interests, against "brass hats" and red tape, against civil service ineptitude and inertia against the squirearchy and the "old school tie." The new government under Mr. Winston Churchill was the first stage in the democratic revolution: Britain now awaits the next phase.

That question more than whether Mr. Chamberlain will fight to the last ditch or not is the chief issue in British politics.

Irish Unity Urged In British Defense

By the Associated Press

Devonport, England, July 1

Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, former War Secretary, urged the British Government today to strive for a "united defense policy" in Ireland to make both Ulster and Eire impregnable against German attacks.

"The question may be who is to get the ports of Ireland first," said Mr. Hore-Belisha at a political meeting. "Is it to be Hitler? This can be prevented only by a united policy in Ireland. Surely in such circumstances a united policy in Ireland is not beyond the wit of the Government to achieve."

Lagging Workers Arrested by Reds

MOSCOW, July 1 (AP)—Soviet Russia's new working laws to speed up production of war materials, were promulgated only 5 days ago, but a number of persons in Moscow, Leningrad, and other large cities already face prosecution for alleged failure to report for work or leaving their jobs without authorization.

Russia abandoned its work week of five days of work and a day of rest to the western world's seven-day week—six days of work and a day of rest—and increased the number of working hours daily.

Air France Cuts Service

LISBON, Portugal, July 1 (AP)—Weekly plane service to South America by Air France has been suspended indefinitely.

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Surprises Always Feature Annual Choosing of Sides for Baseball's Spectacle

Fifteen New Players Make Big League All-Star Teams

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—No matter who makes the selections, surprises never cease in the annual choosing of sides for baseball's big All-Star game.

The major leagues took the task away from the fans and turned it over to the managers, but the National and American League squads, announced today for the eighth annual spectacle July 9 at Sportsman's Park, St. Louis, are bound to make a lot of the fans wonder why.

There is no question but that Bill McKechnie and Joe Cronin, the respective pilots, will have capable crews to send into action as well as adequate reserves. But some of the people who have been steamed up about Bobby Doerr of the Boston Red Sox being the best second baseman in the game at present are going to be disturbed by his absence.

Seven Yankees

The American League managers, who evidently ignored both the team standings and the batting averages, selected seven of the faltering New York Yankees for the squad. They overlooped Rip Radcliff of the St. Louis Browns, who as of Saturday was tied for the league lead in batting, and Barney McCosky of Detroit, who is playing magnificent ball in the Tigers' outfield and is third among the league's hitters.

The National League managers passed over the senior circuit's three leading pitchers, rated on won and lost records, Outfielder Dixie Walker of Brooklyn, who is second among the hitters, and all of the loop's rookie talent.

Six Newcomers

All eight managers in each league participated in the selections.

The National League re-elected 15 of the 25 players who represented it unsuccessfully a year ago in Yankee Stadium, chose four stars who had been named in other seasons but missed out last year, and gave a half dozen players their first assignments to the big attraction.

This latter group included Pitchers Hugh Mulcahy and Kirby Higbe and Third Baseman Merrill May of the Phillies, Pitcher Larry French of the Chicago Cubs, Second Baseman Pete Coscarart of Brooklyn and Outfielder Max West of the Boston Bees.

One choice certain to meet with approval was Carl Hubbell, the southpaw star of the New York Giants, who was named to every All-Star squad except last year's.

Hartnett Dropped

The National League will have no member who has appeared in every game. Gabby Hartnett, who was one of the catchers for the first six years and the manager last July, dropped out this time.

The American League still will have one charter player, durable Jimmie Foxx of the Boston Red Sox on first base.

On the National League team will be no less than four players who have participated in every All-Star game except the first—Bill Herman of the Cubs, Arky Vaughan of the Pirates, Joe Medwick of the Dodgers and Mel Ott of the Giants—while the American League will have just one seven-year man, Bill Dickey of the Yankees.

Nine New Faces

The American League turned to new faces this time, dropping Lefty Grove of the Red Sox, Lefty Gomez of the Yanks and Charley Gehringer of Detroit for the first time since the game was conceived. The junior circuit will have nine players making their All-Star debut, four of them from the Cleveland Indians.

The rookie infield sensations Lou Boudreau and Ray Mack, were named along with Pitcher Al Milnar and Ken Keltner from the Tribe. The other newcomers will be Pitchers Dutch Leonard of Washington and Monte Pearson of the Yanks, and Outfielders Charley Keller of the Yanks and Lou Finney and Ted Williams of the Red Sox.

The American League will have a big edge in pitching strength on the basis of games won and lost. The composite record of its staff of seven pitchers is 56 and 27, while the National League hurlers have a combined mark of 50 and 39.

The junior circuit will have a similar superiority in batting power. Only one of the National League outfielders, Joe Moore of the Giants, was batting over .300 on Saturday, while all but one of the American League's gardeners were above that figure.

CHICAGO, July 1 (AP) — The American League squad which will meet the National League club in the eighth annual, All-Star game July 9 at St. Louis:

Pitchers: Bob Feller, Al Milnar, Cleveland; Buck Newsom, Tommy Bridges, Detroit; Emil Leonard, Washington; Charles Ruffing and Monte Pearson, New York.

Catchers: Frank Hayes, Philadelphia; Bill Dickey, New York and Rollie Hemsley, Cleveland.

Infielders: Jimmy Foxx, Boston; George McQuinn, St. Louis; Joe Gordon and Red Rolfe, New York; Ray Mack, Lou Boudreau and Ken Keltner, Cleveland; Luke Appling, Chicago.

Outfielders: Joe Di Maggio and Charles Keller, New York; Lou Finney, Roger Cramer and Ted Williams, Boston; Bob Johnson, Philadelphia and Henry Greenberg, Detroit.

Manager, Joe Cronin, Boston. Coaches, Tom Daly Boston, and Del Baker, Detroit. Batting practice pitcher, Paul Schrieber, New York. Batting practice catcher, Moe Berg, Boston. Trainer, Win Green, Boston.

Game scheduled 1:30 p. m. (Central Standard Time) July 9; if postponed will be played Wednesday morning, July 10.

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—The National League squad selected by the eight managers for the major league All-Star game at St. Louis July 9 includes:

Pitchers—Paul Derringer and Bucky Walters, Cincinnati; Hugh Mulcahy and Kirby Higbe, Philadelphia; Larry French, Chicago; Carl Hubbell, New York; and Whitlow Wyatt, Brooklyn.

Catchers—Harry Danning, New York; Ernest Lombardi, Cincinnati; and Babe Phelps, Brooklyn.

Infielders—Frank McCormick, Cincinnati; Pete Coscarart, Leo Durocher and Harry Lavagetto, Brooklyn; William Herman, Chicago; William Jurges, New York; Arky Vaughan, Pittsburgh; and Merrill May, Philaldelphia; Johnny Mize, St. Louis.

Outfielders—Joe Medwick, Brooklyn; Joe Moore and Mel Ott, New York; Henry Leiber, Chicago; Max West, Boston; and Terry Moore, St. Louis.

Manager—Bill McKechnie, Cincinnati. Coaches—J Thompson (Doc) Prothro, Philadelphia, and Casey Stengel, Boston.

Rival Managers Name Players

Joe Cronin (left) and Bill McKechnie have named their All-Star team players for the interleague annual clash at St. Louis July 9. Cronin, manager of the Red Sox, will handle the American League forces and McKechnie, Cincinnati manager, will guide the doings of the National Leaguers.

Mrs. Zaharias Wins Her First Big Golf Title

MILWAUKEE, July 1 (AP)—The mighty Babe Didrikson Zaharias has captured her first major golf title—the women's Western open crown—to add to a collection of records and trophies amassed during a career that earned her the title of the "world's most versatile woman athlete" in the early 1930's.

Mrs. Zaharias, representing the Los Angeles Brentwood Club, won the Western championship yesterday by stroking out a decisive 5-and-4 victory over Mrs. Russell Mann of Milwaukee, Wisconsin women's champion, in the 36-hole finals at the Blue Mound Club.

Best previous links achievement of the Babe—who was a U. S. Olympic track star in 1932 and later a professional basketball player—was a semifinals berth in a former Western open meet and a championship in a Texas women's open tourney.

Mrs. Zaharias was one down to Mrs. Mann at the end of the morning round when she shot an 81, six over feminine par, to her opponent's 80.

She rallied with a brilliant 36—one under par—on the third nine and started down the home stretch 4 up. After a lapse gave her a losing six on the twenty-eighth, the Babe resumed her deadly shooting to take the thirtieth and thirty-first holes. A pair of conceded putts for fives brought the battle to a close on the next green.

The new champion, greatest distance driver in women's golf, succeeds Helen Dettweiler of Washington, D. C., who lost in the quarter-finals to Dorothy Foster, Springfield, Ill. Mrs. Zaharias conquered Miss Foster, 3 and 1 in the semis.

Elizabeth Hicks, Long Beach, Calif., won the consolation crown by defeating Ellamae Williams of Chicago, the tourney medalist, 2 and 1.

Fred Fitzsimmons Needs One Victory for 200 Mark

By the Associated Press

It will be better all around for the Brooklyn Dodgers when Freddie Fitzsimmons wins his 200th major league victory.

He chalked up No. 199 yesterday—and the Dodgers were so weary from helping him win that one that they dropped the second game to the Boston Bees and lost valuable ground in their wild attempt to catch up to the league-leading Cincinnati Reds.

Freddie, only once in his 16-year career a 20 game winner, made his best record 10 years ago when he led the league in winning percentage. He may grow older, but his knuckle ball looses none of its originality.

Eight Hitter

So Freddie fidgeted through nine innings, scattering eight Boston hits, winning by 9-2, and coming within one game of his long-cherished desire. Manuel Salvo's steady nine hitter beat them, 7-2, in the second game.

The Reds climbed a game and a half ahead of the Brooks when Bucky Walters pitched and Linus Frey batted them to a 7-4 win over the Cubs in the first game and Eddie Joost came through with a ninth inning single to win the nightcap, 7-6.

Johnny Rizzo, "the man nobody wanted" earned a spot for himself in the heart of Philadelphia fans when he homered the Phils to a 7-4 victory over the Giants in the first game of their twin bill. A six-run uprising in the second game gave that one to the Giants by 7-3, after they broke the spell that Rookie Clyde Smoll had woven around them for seven innings.

Cooper Scores

Mort Cooper bested Bob Klinger in a mound duel, giving the first game of the St. Louis-Pittsburgh duo to the Cards by 1-0, but then Max Butcher hurled a four hitter and scored the winning run as the Pirates took the nightcap, 2-0.

The Cleveland Indians were busy tightening their hold on first place in the American League when they smashed the Chicago White Sox by 7-5 in their first game of their twin bill, but they reckoned without Edgar Smith, who brought them up sharply with a five-hit job in the second game, and the Sox won, 3-1.

Detroit Splits

The closely pursuing Detroit Tigers didn't help their title chances much when they dropped the first game to St. Louis 7-6, although they evened the day's count with a 10-1 victory in a seven-inning afterpiece, largely due to Johnny Gorsica's five-hit hurling.

Marvin Breuer pitched the Yankees to their third straight victory over the Philadelphia A's 4-3 in the first game, but the stylish Monte Pearson bowed to Johnny Babich in the second game, and the A's made off with a 3-2 victory. Babich allowed the champs only five hits.

The Boston Red Sox made good on two chances against the Washington Senators, claiming the first one by 6-5, thanks to homers by Joe Cronin and Bobby Doerr, and the second one by 5-4 in spite of opponent Walter Masterson's fine seven-hit game.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

MANCHESTER, Vt.—F. Dixon Brooke, "dark horse" entry of University of Virginia, conquers Harry Haverstick, Swathmore, 1 up, to win National intercollegiate golf title.

HAVERFORD, Pa.—Don McNeill whips William Talbert, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2, 6—0, and Joe Hunt eliminates defending champion Frank Guernsey, 6—4, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4, in semifinals of National intercollegiate tennis tournament.

SEWICKLEY, Pa.—East takes 2-1 lead in East-West tennis series as Frank Parker and Gardnar Mulloy win opening singles matches from Welby Van Horn and Frank Kovacs.

CINCINNATI — Bobby Riggs wins Tri-State tennis tournament for fourth time, beating Arthur Marx, 11—9, 6—2, 4—6, 6—8, 6—1; Alice Marble beats Gracyn Wheeler, 6—3, 6—4, in women's final.

ORADELL, N. J. — Charles Whitehead won New Jersey amateur title for fourth time in five years, downing Herbert Hall 6 and 5 in final.

FRESNO, Calif. — Cornelius Warmerdam pole vaults 15ft. 1⅛in. to better own unofficial world record; Fred Wolcott equals world record of 22.6s for 200-meters hurdles; three American records fall as San Francisco Olympic Club wins team title in National A. A. U. senior track and field championships.

ORANGE, N. J.—Elwood T. Cooke of Portland, Ore., annexed New Jersey men's tennis singles championship with a victory over Hal Surface of Kansas City, 6—2, 7—5, 6—4. Cooke then paired with Frank Bowden of New York to beat Ladislav Hecht, former Czechoslovakian Davis Cup player, and Owen Anderson of Los Angeles, 6—4, 1—6, 6—1, 6—2 for the doubles crown.

WESTFIELD, N. J. — Nellie Sheer, Miami, Fla., successfully defended her New Jersey state girls' tennis championship by defeating Judy Atterbury, Locust, 6—1, 6—2, at the Westfield Tennis Club.

HACKENSACK, N. J.—Norma Taubele of New York lost her New Jersey state women's singles crown to Millicent Hirsh of New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Hirsh combined with Louise Raymond of Scarsdale, N. Y., to capture the doubles laurels from Miss Taubele and Grace Surber, of Jackson Heights, N. Y., defending titleholders, 7—5, 6—2.

MEXICO CITY—Argentina won the international polo series with Mexico, defeating Mexico's civilian-military team, 8 to 3, in the final game before a crowd of 10,000. This victory gave the South Americans two out of three games.

Hawkeyes Draw Fine Card Of Home Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—The three home Western Conference football games of the University of Iowa next fall give the Hawkeyes a better home schedule than four other league members and one equal to another school.

Hawkeyes are scheduled to play Wisconsin Oct. 12 in the Dads' Day game, Purdue Nov. 2 at homecoming; and Illinois Nov. 23 in the season's finale. It is the first time in years that the Conference games at Iowa City have been so well placed.

Only Wisconsin, Ohio State, and Northwestern, each with four home contests, have better schedules than Iowa. Minnesota also has three games on the home gridiron.

Purdue and Michigan each have only two, while Illinois and Indiana play but one Conference foe at home.

In non-Conference games, Iowa is one of three league teams to meet Notre Dame, others being Illinois and Northwestern; and likewise joins with Minnesota and Indiana as a foe of Nebraska.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

(Games of June 30)

Manuel Salvo, Bees and Fred Fitzsimmons, Dodgers — Former won second game with steady pitching after Fred won 199th major league victory with eight-hitter in opener.

Mort Cooper, Cards and Max Butcher, Pirates—Former gave five hits in taking opener while Max turned in four-hitter in winning nightcap.

Johnny Rizzo, Phils and Tony Cuccinello, Giants—Former's two homers won first game and Tony's potent bat was factor in nightcap victory.

Lonnie Frey and Eddie Joost, Reds—Lonnie's two homers featured first win over Cubs while Eddie singled across the winning run in the second game.

Al Smith, Indians and Edgar Smith, White Sox—Al won ninth of season in first and Edgar beat Indians with five-hitter in second.

Marvin Breuer, Yanks and John Babich, Athletics—Breuer's eight hitter beat A's in opener and Babich's five-hitter squashed Yanks in other game.

Lefty Grove and Charlie Wagner, Red Sox—Pitched the Sox to a pair of victories over the Senators.

George McQuinn, Browns and John Gorsica, Tigers—Former's single in 11th won first game while John's five-hitter in nightcap was big factor in Tiger win.

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1 (AP)—Pacific Coast League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	55	34	.618
Oakland	52	42	.553
San Diego	46	45	.505
Hollywood	47	47	.500
Sacramento	47	48	.495
San Francisco	44	47	.484
Los Angeles	43	47	.478
Portland	32	56	.364

Scholastic Golf

GREENWICH, Conn., July 1 (AP)—Bill Goldthorpe, 18-year-old Peddie School star, conquered Mort Reed of Hill Sshool, 5 and 4, in a 36-hole match Saturday and captured the 29th annual Eastern Interscholastic Golf Association championship at the Greenwich Country Club.

Goldthorpe, whose home is in Haddonfield, N. J., and who plans to enter Duke University in the fall, shot a sizzling 74 this morning to go 4 up at the half-way mark over his 16-year-old opponent from Rochester, N. Y., who scored an 80.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cincinnati	41	21	.661	0
Brooklyn	38	21	.644	1½
New York	37	22	.627	2½
Chicago	34	33	.507	9½
Pittsburgh	24	34	.414	15
St. Louis	24	34	.414	15
Boston	20	35	.364	17½
Philadelphia	21	39	.350	19

Results June 29

Brooklyn 10, Boston 4.
Cincinnati 4, Chicago 1.
New York 5, Philadelphia 0.
Only games played.

Results June 30

Brooklyn 9, Boston 2.
Boston 7, Brooklyn 2.
Cincinnati 7, Chicago 4.
Cincinnati 7, Chicago 6.
St. Louis 1, Pittsburgh 0.
Pittsburgh 2, St. Louis 0.
Philadelphia 7, New York 4.
New York 7, Philadelphia 3.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Cleveland	42	25	.627	0
Detroit	38	25	.603	2
Boston	36	26	.581	3½
New York	32	32	.500	8½
St. Louis	31	37	.456	11½
Chicago	28	34	.452	11½
Washington	27	41	.497	15½
Philadelphia	24	38	.387	15½

Results June 29

Detroit 9, St. Louis 5.
Detroit 9, St. Louis 9. (Tie.)
Cleveland 7, Chicago 3.
New York 12, Philadelphia 9.
Washington 9, Boston 7.

Results June 30

St. Louis 7, Detroit 6. (11 inns.)
Detroit 10, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland 7, Chicago 5.
Chicago 3, Cleveland 1.
Boston 6, Washington 5.
Boston 5, Washington 4.
New York 4, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 3, New York 2.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 30

International League

Newark 3-5, Baltimore 1-4.
Rochester 6-3, Montreal 2-2.
Buffalo 5-6, Toronto 4-5.
Syracuse 4, Jersey City 1 (second game, rain).

American Association

Indianapolis 9-5, Columbus 1-3.
Toledo 9-2, Louisville 3-6.
St. Paul 7-5, Milwaukee 4-5 (second seven inning tie, Sunday law).
Minneapolis 11-3, Kansas City 3-11.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 10-9, Hollywood 2-4.
San Francisco 4-0, Los Angeles 2-3.
San Diego 10-0, Seattle 3-5.
Sacramento 12-3, Portland 6-7.

Texas League

Shreveport 7-11, Oklahoma City 3-4.
Tulsa 3-0, San Antonio 2-5.
Dallas-Houston and Fort Worth-Beaumont, rain.

Southern Association

Atlanta 10-4, Birmingham 1-6.
Nashville 5-6, Little Rock 4-2 (first 12 innings).
Memphis 6-3, Knoxville 5-4 (first 10 innings).
Chattanooga 10-2, New Orleans 7-1.

Eastern League

Albany 3, Elmira 2 (second game, rain).
Springfield 9-5, Scranton 6-1.
Willaimsport 3, Binghamton 2 (8 innings, second game, rain).
Hartford 5-2, Wilkes-Barre 3-5.

Public Links Golf Players Meet July 22

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—More than 2,600 strong, the boys who like golf well enough to get up at dawn and wait in line at the municipal links, or who find the daily fees of 50 cents or so more suited to their purses than expensive club memberships, are going after the 19th annual public links championship of the United States Golf Association at Detroit July 22-27.

The entry list of 2,602, believed to be the largest ever recorded in any major golf competition, was announced today by the U. S. G. A. together with plans for reducing it to a mere handful of 192 players for the championship proper.

Sectional Rounds

This will be done by sectional qualifying rounds, similar to those for the open and amateur championships, in 39 locations. Some of these already have been completed while others will take place from July 5 to 8.

Five former champions were granted exemption from sectional qualifying for the individual crown, but they, too, must play in their 36-hole district tests if they wish to compete in the inter-city championship event. Teams for this competition are composed of the three low-scoring qualifiers from a city and its suburbs in a section's qualifying rounds. No player who is not eligible for the individual championship can compete on a team.

Players Exempt

The players exempt from the sectional qualifying are the defending champion, Andrew Swedko of Pittsburgh; Robert E. Wingate, Jacksonville, Fla. (1930); Charles Ferrera, San Francisco (1931 and 1933), David A. Mitchell, Atlanta (1934) and Al Leach, Cleveland (1938).

Since qualifying places are allocated on the basis of playing strength as well as numerical entries, some of the biggest fields will be shooting for comparatively few places. At Denver, for instance, only six of 432 entries can qualify, while San Francisco, with 164 entries, gets 11 qualifying places. Some of the other more important districts include Chicago, 265 entries and seven places; Buffalo, N. Y., 164-10; Detroit, 152-10; Tacoma, Wash., 112-7; Washington, D. C., 107-8; Los Angeles, 93-8, and Pittsburgh, 85-8.

New Pro League Makes Debut On Field This Fall

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 1 (AP)—Jack McBride, New York, former Syracuse University football star, has announced that plans for a proposed new professional football league "of major league proportions" have been perfected.

Representatives of five cities, New York, Boston, Buffalo, Columbus and Cincinnati, attended the meeting, said they were ready to put teams in the field this fall, and set July 10 for a meeting at which final details would be worked out, McBride said.

"We have six clubs ready to go and expect to have eight by the time the season opens," he asserted. "Representatives of the sixth city are ready, but they asked that they not be identified with the plans until later."

Bill Crocker in Army

MONTREAL (CP) — Willard Crocker, who, with Dr. Jack Wright of Vancouver, practically ruled Canadian tennis for a span of 10 years, has joined the army as a private.

Crocker and Wright, teammates at McGill University in the 1920's, formed one of the greatest tennis combinations the Dominion ever had. They were the nucleus of a number of Davis Cup teams and on more than one occasion shared the Canadian doubles and singles crowns.

Crocker was Canadian singles champion in 1925 and held the indoors crown in 1922, 1923, and 1925. With Wright he won the doubles title in 1925, 1926, and 1929.

Select Circle

CHICAGO (AP) — After two months of the major league campaign only nine rookies were hitting over .300. Marion Martin, who had played in 30 games, topped them with a .346 average. Others above the .300 mark were Babe Young, Giants; Witek, Giants; Rowell, Bees; Orengo, Cardinals; Gustine, Pirates; Ross, Bees; Peters, Indians; and Mack, Indians.

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, July 1 (AP) — Eastern League standings, including games of Sunday, June 30:

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Albany	36	27	.571
Binghampton	34	27	.557
Springfield	33	30	.524
Hartford	33	30	.524
Elmira	31	29	.517
Scranton	28	32	.467
Williamsport	25	33	.431
Wilkes-Barre	25	37	.403

International League

New York, July 1 (AP)—Official standings of the International League:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	47	25	.653
Newark	37	30	.552
Jersey City	36	32	.529
Montreal	34	36	.486
Baltimore	35	38	.479
Buffalo	31	38	.449
Syracuse	29	38	.433
Toronto	29	41	.414

Three American Marks Broken in A. A. U. Meet

FRESNO, Calif., July 1 (AP)—America's greatest track and field athletes headed homeward today leaving behind a new and glowing chapter for the record book in the wind-up of the national A. A. U. championships.

Denied international competition because of the cancelled Olympic Games, the cream of the country's cinderpath and field stars staged their own "American Olympic" Saturday night in spectacular fashion, topped by Cornelius Warmerdam's world record bettering pole vault of 15 feet, 1⅛ inches. Earlier in the season, the big blond Tuolumne, Calif., schoolteacher set a new ceiling of 15 feet for the event.

Meadows Fourth

The official record is 14ft. 11in., set by Earle Meadows and Bill Sefton while competing for the University of Southern California. Meadows finished in fourth last night at 12ft. 6in.

The 52nd annual A. A. U. meet also saw the world's record for the 200-meter hurdle tied by Fred Wolcott of Rice Institute. He was clocked in 22.6 seconds, equalling Jesse Owens' time set in 1935.

Three Americans records, the 200-meter and 1500-meter runs and the 110-meter hurdles, were bettered and two, the 200-meters and 400-meter hurdles, equalled.

Eight national A. A. U. meter records were exceeded and two tied. They include those of world and American proportion and the 100-meter run, the high jump and the 500-meter run. The 400-meter hurdle and the 1600-meter relay marks were tied.

Beats Dugger

Wolcott squared matters with his keenest rival of the season, Ed Dugger, Tufts college Negro. He lost to Dugger in the N. C. A. A. championships at Minneapolis but out-raced his opponent in the 110-meter barrier event last night. His time of 13.9 seconds was two-tenths of a second faster than the American record set by Forrest Towns in 1936.

Sharing double victory laurels with Wolcott were Harold Davis, Salinas, Calif., junior college student, who won both the 100- and 200-meter dashes and Billy Brown of L. S. U. broad jump and hop-skip-and-jump winner.

Carl McBain of the University of California at Los Angeles won the 400-meters hurdles crown in the junior division Friday and the same event in the senior class. He tied the American mark of 51.6 seconds in the senior division.

Cunningham Edged

Drama was written into the 1500-meter run. The veteran Glenn Cunningham, making his final appearance as a competitive athlete, lost out in the last few strides to Walter Mehl, University of Wisconsin, who charged home for a new American record. His time of 3:45.9 was only one-tenth a second slower than the world's record held by Jack Lovelock of New Zealand. Cunningham had hoped to close his career by winning the event for a sixth time.

Little Greg Rice, the ex-Notre Dame star, sucecssfully defended his title in the 500-meter run in 14:33.4 breaking his own A. A. U. record by 17.3 seconds.

The San Francisco Olympic Club won the team title in both the junior and senior divisions, with points totals of 222½ and 159, respectively.

Dr. Paul Crouch Wins Clout Shoot In Archery Tests

STORRS, Conn., July 1 (AP)—Dr. Paul Crouch of Oxford, N. Y., a veteran, captured the clout shoot and a quartet of Bloomfield, N. J., women won the team title, setting records in both events, as the Eastern Archery Association's 62nd annual tournament ended Saturday on the University of Connecticut's campus.

Dr. Crouch, shooting in a high wind that made conditions extremely difficult, dropped 36 arrows on the target for 232 points, bettering the previous mark of 218.

The Bloomfield Essex Archers consisting of Ann Weber, who during the past three days won all of the individual women's titles, Dorothy Jackson, Edith Russell and Justine Johnson, recorded 378 hits for a total score of 2,514.

Second honors in the women's shoot went to the Stacy family of Caldwell, N. J., composed of Mrs. Mary Stacy and her three daughters.

Members re-elected Roy J. Guyer of the University of Connecticut as President. Others named were Mrs. Teresa C. Goldich of Newtonville, Mass., secretary-treasurer; W. H. Jackson of Newark, N. J., C. H. Warner of Springfield, Mass., and Lester T. Gates of Great Neck, N. Y., Vice-Presidents.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .369; Walker, Brooklyn, .342.
Runs—Hack, Chicago, 49; Frey, Cincinnati, 48.
Runs Batted in—Danning, New York, 52; Mize, St. Louis, 51.
Hits—Herman, Chicago, 86; Danning, New York, 80.
Doubles—Hack, Chicago, 23; McCormick and Werber, Cincinnati, 17.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 9; Gleason, Chicago, and Gustine, Pittsburgh, 6.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 20; Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 11.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 11; Moore, St. Louis, 7.
Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 7-1; Melton, New York, 6-1.

American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .368; Finney, Boston, .362.
Runs—McCosky, Detroit, 55; Case, Washington, 54.
Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 61; Foxx, Boston, 59.
Hits—Finney, Boston, 92; Radcliff, St. Louis, 91.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 25; Boudreau, Cleveland, 21.
Triples—McCosky, Detroit, and Keller, New York, 9.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, and Trosky, Cleveland, 17.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 17; Walker, Washington, 12.
Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, 10-1; Smith, Cleveland, 9-1.

Loaring Beats Wooderson

PORTSMOUTH, Eng. (CP Cable)—Sub.-Lieut. Johnny Loaring, former University of Western Ontario Canadian Olympic star, outran Sydney Wooderson, noted British runner, in the first quarter of a relay race recently. He was running for the Navy Marine team against combined London athletic clubs. Wooderson won the half mile event in 1:56:4.

Fullback Enlists

DETROIT (AP)—Dave Smukler, fullback obtained by the Detroit Lions in a trade with the Philadelphia Eagles, has enlisted for a three-year term in the coast artillery of the United States Army, it was disclosed by Fred L. Mandel, Jr., president of the Detroit National Professional Football League Club.

Ens Made Manager

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds announce that Jewel Ens, Red scout and former player and coach for the Pittsburgh Pirates, had been appointed manager of the Indianapolis Indians of the American Association.

He succeeds Ivy Griffin. The Indians have a working agreement with the Reds.

American Association

CHICAGO, July 1 (AP)—Official standings of the American Association:

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Minneapolis	43	23	.652
Kansas City	43	24	.642
Milwaukee	29	32	.475
Columbus	29	33	.468
St. Paul	31	36	.463
Louisville	31	37	.456
Indianapolis	28	38	.424
Toledo	25	36	.410

Sport Siftings

Celebration of July Fourth at Lake Placid will be as colorful as ever. A complete program the entire week end has been planned, consisting of golf tournaments, tennis matches, riding parties, ice hockey and pine-needle skiing. Exhibitions of skiing on the needles will be given daily on the Olympic 30-meter hill and jump, and there will be ice skating morning, afternoon and evening in the Olympic Arena. An Ice Madri Gras, followed by ice hockey, will be held in the Arena the evening of July 6 with the second game of the hockey series being played Sunday afternoon. The four-day program is sponsored by the North Elba Park District.

Bill Carsalis of Pueblo, Colo., did some pretty putting recently . . . He clicked off nine one-putt greens in a row on the first nine at City Park . . . He had six birdies, two pars and a bogey . . . Scratch a track star at U. of Michigan and you find a crooner . . . First "Singin' Sam" Stoller, Olympic sprinter and later a motion picture actor, was the Wolverine's contribution to music. Then came 1939 Capt. Bill Watson of Saginaw . . . The latest track man to croon as a side-line is John Kautz, Chicago, a half-miler.

Indiana University track men went to Bloomington from the Drake Relays laden down with gold wrist watches . . . Ten runners gained a total of 14 watches, with Roy Cochran winning three for top honors . . . The runners previously had won eight portable radios . . . The basketball team has won 15 wrist watches and as many gold and silver belt buckles.

G. M. R. H.

Crowd Pleasers

TORONTO (AP)—Toronto's Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League played to more than 200,000 paid admissions last season, averaging 11,000 spectators a game.

Where To Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co — Tea Room, Candies, Ices

MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, Route 3, near Second St.
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
57 Hanover Street — Tel. 4307
89 Elm Street — Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. — 19 N. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. — 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. — 566 Congress Street

Alma's Tea Room
Proprietor—Alma M. Truesdale
Real Home Cooked Food
Attractively Served—Moderately Priced
Intersection Route 3 and Route 28
North of Manchester, N. H.

BOSTON

LOBSTER CLAW
280 Huntington Avenue
Just Above Mass. Avenue
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily
Free Indoor Parking Space for Customers

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Special EVERY Day — Tender, Juicy AGED PRIME RIBS OF BEEF and Baked Idaho Potato 30c

WRIGLEY'S
WISCONSIN AT SECOND

Cleveland and Cincinnati Out Front—N. E. P. G. A. Tourney at Longmeadow Today

Indians, Reds Hold Favored Spots as July 4 Approaches

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the July 4th half-way marker looming immediately ahead, the Cleveland Indians and Cincinnati Reds hold firmly to the favored spots in the big league pennant races. Other challengers are at close range, but everything considered, chances of an all-Ohio World Series get better as the schedules shrink.

By winning four of their six starts during the past week, which ended with yesterday's parade of double-headers, the Indians widened their American League advantage to two full contests over Detroit, and 3½ over the third-place Red Sox. The Tigers, Yankees and Red Sox compiled identical records for the seven-day period—four won and three lost.

Vitt Has Pitching

Oscar Vitt has the pitching at Cleveland. His offense is topped in base hits and run producing by two or three other clubs in the junior circuit. But his list of starting pitchers must be discouraging to rival contenders. He has five—Bob Feller, Al Milnar, Al Smith, Mel Harder and Johnny Allen. Feller, with 12 victories, is having his greatest season and would be a very troublesome young man to face if he reached the World Series.

No minor factor in the Cleveland rise has been the keystone play of Boudreau and Mack. The latter is leading the club at bat and other ball players say that he is a real good hitter. Roy Weatherly and Beau Bell were also hitting over .300 when American League averages were last released.

The Tigers have shown more consistent power than the Indians, but Del Baker may not have enough experienced pitching to make the grade through 154 games. Buck Newsom and Tommy Bridges are his best hurlers, with young Hal Newhouser the leader among the rookies.

Yanks Not Hitting

The Red Sox, measured by the pitching standard, are some distance behind the Indians—and, also, the Tigers. The Yankees continue to disappoint at the plate, although their mound work is fair. To win, the New York club would need a record-breaking pace in the last half of the campaign.

In the National League, the Reds are still getting the best mound support. Paul Derringer, Bucky Walters, Junior Thompson and Jim Turner are keeping Bill McKechnie up there. Walters broke his losing streak yesterday by beating the Cubs. Incidentally, although you rarely hear his name mentioned, McKechnie gives much credit to Milt Shoffner, the big left-hander who makes his headquarters the bull pen. Both Shoffner and Joe Beggs are earning their pay as rescue men.

Dodgers Shaky

The Dodgers and Giants remain close to the Reds. However, there is a story going the rounds that Leo Durocher will finish no better than second because of shaky hurling. Whitlow Wyatt is the only Dodger hurler who seems capable of going nine innings. Ted Carleton, since his no-hitter, has been an in-and-outer. Luke Hamlin continues to disappoint Durocher. That goes for Joe Vosmik, also. Dixie Walker and Hal Reese are playing fine ball, however.

The Giants will be contenders as long as Bill Terry can keep his regulars on the field. His second line, though, is not too strong. Bill Jurges is expected back at shortstop by Thursday, which will be a help. Tony Cuccinello has added right-handed power to the club since his arrival at second base and is a good double play man. New York's record of four won and only one lost was No. 1 for the past week.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Philadelphia Athletics play four games at Fenway Park in three days . . . The double-header is tomorrow . . . The big Fenway date this week, however, is the July 4th twin bill with the Yankees . . . The park will be sold out . . . Joe Heving played a starring role in the double Red Sox win over the Senators yesterday . . . He walked out of the bull pen to save Lefty Grove's fourth win in the opener, and gave young Charley Wagner a hand in the nightcap.

New England Yachting All Under Way This Week

By Wendell A. Davis
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Yachting's New England pageantry blossoms forth in full color this week as July Fourth celebrates, in sailboat racing terminology, this season's premier showing of all clubs in this sector.

Whereas local yachting institutions have heard the starting guns roar since the middle of May, Cape Cod clubs, whose membership consists mostly of summer vacationists, are beginning their racing seasons Independence Day. Some tune-up races are scheduled previous to the grand opening, either tomorrow or Wednesday.

South Boston Y. C.

A year ago the annual South Boston Yacht Club Fourth of July regatta attracted 146 yachts, while two years ago the number was 150. The day previous to this 1938 Fourth regatta, 179 yachts were attracted under ideal conditions at the Squantum Yacht Club.

This season's record of 149 boats, set at South Boston two week's ago, represented one of the largest turnouts in the history of the Southie organization, thus precluding an expected large local yachting season.

Southie's Independence Day regatta and next Sunday's regular inter-club get-together at Savin Hill Yacht Club will go a long way in determining seasonal records for 1940.

Along Marblehead's ice blue waters, Eastern Yacht Club schedules its annual regatta in celebration of Independence Day, with the famous Puritan Cup and Cleopatra's Barge Cup as special trophies.

Puritan Cup

The Puritan Cup, last year won by Charles Francis Adams for the third time in the veteran skipper's career, is awarded for one year for the best corrected time of all yachts. Cleopatra's Barge Cup is awarded to the schooner with the best corrected time. Henry A. Morse Jr.'s Grenadier was victor a year ago.

The July Fourth regatta is the rendezvous of the Eastern Yacht Club fleet for their annual cruise which starts the following day. Itinerary for the cruise calls for ports Kittery, Boothbay, North Haven, North-East Harbor, Buck's Harbor, and Rockland.

The cruise starts Friday and disbands at Rockland breakwater the following Thursday.

Events

Monday, July 1
Boston vs. Philadelphia at Fenway Park (baseball).
Mass. State open tennis championships at Worcester (third day).
N. E. P. G. A. championship at Longmeadow (one day).
Newspapermen's Golf Association at Blue Hill.

Tuesday, July 2
Boston vs. Philadelphia at Fenway Park (two baseball games).
Mass. State open tennis championships at Worcester (fourth day).
Summer Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Charles River at Winchester; Oakley at Weston; Wellesley at Belmont; Brae Burn at Commonwealth.
Suburban Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Blue Hill at Furnace Brook; Wollaston at Needham; Norfolk at Trapelo.
N. E. P. G. A. Directors' meeting at Hotel Lenox.
Entries close for State amateur at Salem.

Wednesday, July 3
Boston vs. Philadelphia at Fenway Park (baseball).
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Pine Brook Valley (first day).
Mass. State open tennis championships at Worcester (fifth day).
Women's South Shore Golf League: Cohasset at South Shore; Wollaston at Duxbury; Scituate at Hatherly.

Thursday, July 4
Boston vs. New York at Fenway Park (two baseball games).
City of Boston Independence Day Celebration at Franklin Field.
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Pine Brook Valley (final day).
Mass. State open tennis championships at Worcester (final day).
Annual regatta for the Puritan Cup at Eastern Yacht Club.
Boston Bay interclub regatta at South Boston Yacht Club.

Friday, July 5
Boston vs. Brooklyn at National League Field (baseball).
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Marshfield (first day).
Northern Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Salem at Meadow Brook; Bellevue at Tedesco; United Shoe at Bear Hill.

Saturday, July 6
Boston vs. Brooklyn at National League Field (baseball).
St. Polycarp's Men's Association 10-mile run, handicap, at Somerville.
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Marshfield (final day).

Sunday, July 7
Boston vs. Brooklyn at National League Field (two baseball games).
Boston Bay interclub regatta at Savin Hill Yacht Club.

Baseball Games

Today

American League
New York at Washington
Philadelphia at Boston
Chicago at Detroit.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

National League
Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Tomorrow

National League
Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at St. Louis (night).
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

American League
Chicago at Detroit.
St. Louis at Cleveland (night).
New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston (2).

Little Declines

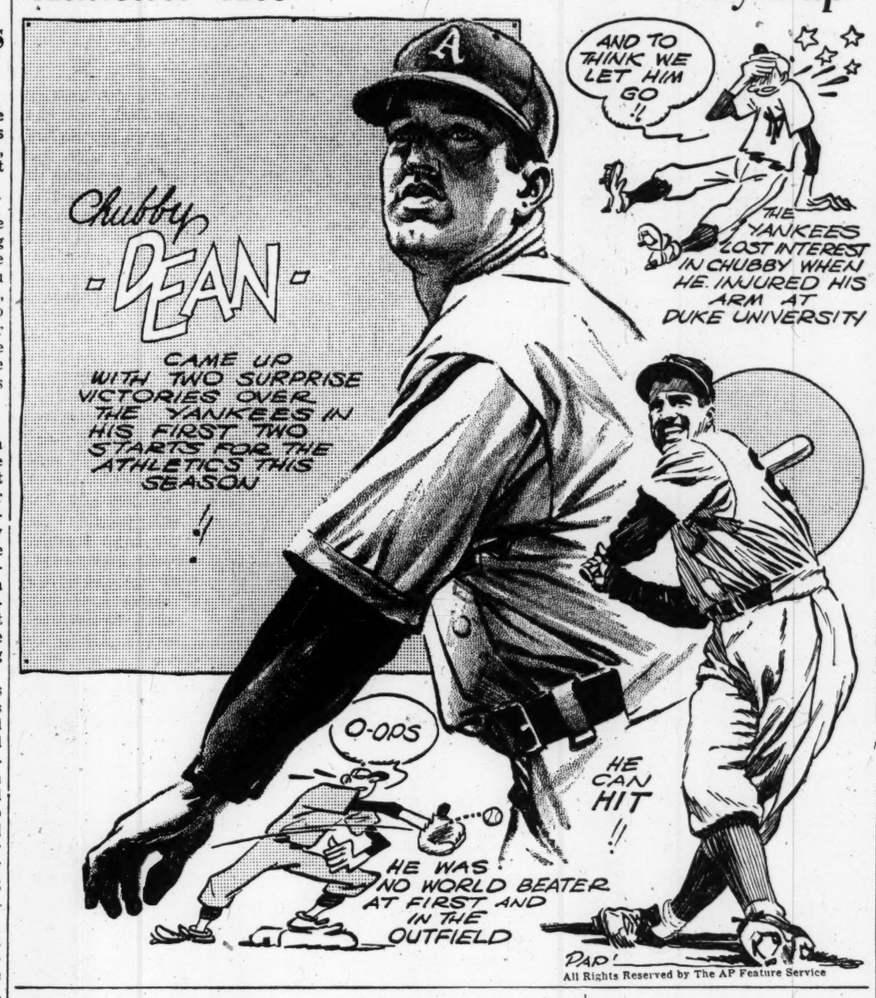
NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, who will captain a picked team of professional golfers against the Ryder Cup team in a Red Cross benefit match at Detroit July 16 and 17, has announced that Open Champion Lawson Little had declined an invitation to play on his side.

He said Little already had contracted to play a considerable number of charity exhibitions and felt he needed to devote some time to his own business. A half-dozen players have volunteered to take Little's place, Sarazen said.

New American Auto Marks

THOMPSON, Conn., July 1 (AP)—Three new American Automobile Association world's records were established at Thompson Speedway June 30. Bill Holland of New Rochelle lowered the 15-mile mark to 12:33 and also dropped the one-half-mile record to 25:01. Emile Andres of Chicago made five miles on the banked asphalt track in 4:17:08 for a new time.

Athletics' Ace —By Pap'


Chubby "DEAN"
CAME UP WITH TWO SURPRISE VICTORIES OVER THE YANKEES IN HIS FIRST TWO STARTS FOR THE ATHLETICS THIS SEASON
!
AND TO THINK WE LET HIM GO !!
THE YANKEES LOST INTEREST IN CHUBBY WHEN HE INJURED HIS ARM AT DUKE UNIVERSITY
O-OPS
HE CAN HIT !!
HE WAS NO WORLD BEATER AT FIRST AND IN THE OUTFIELD
PAP'
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Tiller Talk

Strong Offshore Winds Feature Week-End Racing

Husky off-shore winds marked local and Marblehead racing over the week end as fleet tonnage perceptibly increased. Lynn Yacht Club yesterday made an auspicious return to inter-club racing after an absence of more than a score of years as it attracted 105 yachts to its spacious course within the limits of Graves Light and Winthrop Heights.

Saturday's second race in the Eastern first series found 55 yachts, season's record turnout for 'Head fleets, battling shifting breezes for the championship points. Repeat winners were the order of the day.

Charles Francis Adams chalked up his second straight Eastern triumph with his Eight Meter Thisbe . . . Ed Gabriel's Marbelt was close astern . . . Veteran John S. Lawrence scored his second consecutive Eastern victory in the popular Thirties, with Alfred E. Chase in second berth.

Augustus Putnam repeated with his new International One-Design Class, Kungsornen . . . Likewise Francis Welch with Evanthia II in the M-B Class . . . The new National 110 Class made its debut with Clark Shepard counting with Minx.

Yesterday's screeching nor'wester evidently cut down the starting fleet of smaller classes at Lynn. John McAleer celebrated his return to the helm of Don MacIntosh's Speedy with a first . . . Mohawk, last year's Indian inter-club champion, owned by Harry Colburn and sailed by Bob Dahlrymple, eked home its first seasonal win . . .

Other feature winners: Alan Donkin in the Stars . . . Harold E. Grover from Swampscott in the Dories . . . Alex Charberek in the Winthrop Hustlers . . Forest Huey in the Radios . . . Russell Mattern in the Winabouts.

In Lynn's return to racing since before the World War, it was most appropriate that the Hustler Class, responsible for Lynn's latest interest in yacht racing, should outnumber the Indian Class . . . Hustlers started 31, with only 18 Indians . . . It was the first time the Indians have been outnumbered since the initial race of Quincy Bay Race Week two years ago when the Snipe Class boasted two score boats.

W. A. D.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

New York Giants won fifth straight on Wally Berger's pinch homer in ninth, beating Phillies 8-6.

Five Years Ago

Donald Budge, 19-year-old Californian, upset Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, English Davis Cup, star to enter men's singles semifinals at Wimbledon.

East Needs One Victory In Net Play

SEWICKLEY, Pa., July 1 (AP)—Capt. Walter L. Pate is openly pessimistic about chances of his highly favored easterners to clinch the 37th East-West tennis matches today but supporters of his squad expect the steady racquet of Frankie Parker to settle the matter in short order.

The East goes into the two remaining singles engagements with a 2-1 margin and needing only a split of the final matches to win.

Parker, the nation's second ranking star from Seabright, N. J., is given a decided edge over Frank Kovacs of San Francisco, while the West stands to salvage the last tussle between Welby and Van Horn of Los Angeles, and Gardnar Mulloy of Miami Beach, Fla.

However, Pate isn't so sure of the outcome, recalling that the American Davis cup team of which Parker was a member swept the first two matches against the Australians last year and then lost.

Parker displayed a steady but punchles game yesterday in whipping Van Horn, 6—4, 6—1, 4—6, 6—4. Mulloy captured an erratic five-set duel with Kovacs, 8—6, 4—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Jack Kramer of San Francisco, and Van Horn downed Mulloy and Henry Prusoff of Coral Gables, Fla., in the doubles, 14—12, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Rain forced the doubles play indoors after the lengthy first set and one game had been completed. On the faster surface the Californians banged out an easy win once they found the range.

It was a heart-breaker for Prusoff. He showed the best form of the four stars, serving five love games in the first stanza on the greensward only to have the westerners break through his smashing service in the last encounter.

Hart Wins Twice In State Juniors

Bud Hart, No. 1 seeded from Miami, Fla., scored a double win yesterday at the Longwood Cricket Club when he won the junior boys' singles title by defeating Fred Krais, Jr., Pelham Manor, N. Y., 7—5, 4—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, and then teamed with Walter Driver, El Paso, Texas, to win the doubles in the Massachusetts state junior championships.

Lonny Myers, Hartford, Conn., junior girls' singles champion, teamed with her finalist rival, Dorothy Wightman, Chestnut Hill, to win the junior girls' doubles over Peggy and Betty Howe, Boston.

Hart and Driver defeated Krais and Al Shafer, Tarrytown, N. Y., for the doubles title. Norma Meister, Sharon, and Bob Johnson, Lexington, won in the mixed doubles from Janet Murphy, Beverly, and Shafer.

New England Pro Golfers Hold Annual Championship

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The outstanding professional golfers of New England were gathered at Longmeadow Country Club today to compete in two events—their annual sectional championship and the qualifying round of the P. G. A. championship to be held Aug. 26-31 at Hershey C. C., Hershey, Pa.

As the field left the first tee this morning on the start of the 36-hole tourney, the race for the title appeared to simmer between Winchester's "Jug" McSpaden, the two-year defending champion, and Woodland's Johnny Thoren, who placed third at Salem last year, and who seems to be on top of his game right now. Yesterday, for example, he put together a par 72 and a record smashing 64 to win the 10th annual Berkshire open.

* * *

In seeking to qualify for the national event, the pros will be attempting to win one of seven or eight places to be allotted to New England. According to Arthur Wedgeworth, Chairman of the N. E. P. G. A. Tournament Committee, the number of spots—based upon the paid-up membership as of May 15—will not be announced until around July 10.

* * *

Last year eight were allowed to represent this section at Pomonok, including McSpaden, Guy Paulsen of Nashua, N. H., Jim Turnesa of Pawtucket, Charles Malloy of Furnace Brook, Thoren, Jack Harvey of Sagamore, Jim Fogerty of Myopia, and Harry Nettlebladt of Framingham. Some of these players may have a fight on their hands to retain their positions over such golfers as Wianno's Eddie Burke, who led the field at the halfway mark in the recent State open. Tony Manero of Salem, the former national open champion, Vesper's Dave Hackney, and Manchester's Joe Stein.

* * *

McSpaden, who was runner-up to Horton Smith in the open at Oyster Harbor last week, is the only New England professional exempted from competing for a qualifying berth. His nomination to the Ryder Cup team automatically makes him eligible for the national.

* * *

The Directors of the New England P. G. A. will hold their annual meeting tomorrow night at the Hotel Lenox.

* * *

Judge Joe Monahan of Belmont paired with Tom Hughes of Commonwealth Saturday to post a net score of 139, which was good enough to win the second annual Ted Keefe Memorial Tournament which concluded yesterday at Commonwealth.

* * *

Gross honors in the Norfolk County Four-Ball League field day at Blue Hill yesterday were taken by Ed Norton and Bob Brady of Furnace Brook, who teamed for a 71-74—145. First net went to Hollis Cranmer and F. J. Mahony of Blue Hill, who had 149-131.

* * *

Ted Bishop's sparkling 66 at Furnace Brook Saturday placed two partners to a top tie with Blue Hill's George Kenney and Chuck Carlson in the annual M. G. A. sponsored metropolitan style four-ball tournament. The Woodland ace's partners were his clubmate, Howard Bushway, with whom he won the event a year ago, and young Dave Sullivan of Blue Hill. A play-off will be held later to determine the ultimate winner.

Upsets Continue To Mar in Mass. State Open Play

WORCESTER, Mass., July 1 (AP)—J. Burke Wilkinson of Lincoln, former Harvard star, provided the only upset as singles play in the Massachusetts State open tennis tournament advanced to the quarter-final round here yesterday. Wilkinson waded through Henricks Kulik of Salem, seeded No. 6, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2.

Ed Seruese, Medford, who knocked Paul Guibord, top ranking New England player out of the running Saturday, continued his fine play, whipping Ralph Ellis of Framingham, 6—2, 6—0. Seruese met Billy Power, Worcester's outstanding threat in a quarter-final match today. Other favorites who advanced were Bob Freedman, Springfield, Al Stitt, Wellesley, Seymour Hunter, Melrose, and George Goodwin, Haverhill.

Kulik also found himself out of the doubles competition when he and Hunter fell before John Lanning and Newman Ehrlick, Springfield, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2. Other doubles favorites, including the top seeded duo of Harrison Rowbotham and Sumner Rodman, encountered little trouble in advancing.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders in Each League)

Player Club	G	AB	R	H	PC
Danning, Giants	56	217	35	80	369
Radcliff, Browns	64	247	38	91	368
Finney, Red Sox	57	254	43	92	362
McCosky, Tigers	57	236	55	82	347
Walker, Dodgers	51	196	31	67	342
May, Phillies	52	185	23	61	330

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	17	Mize, Cardinals	23
Trosky, Indians	17	Fletcher, Pirates	11
Greenberg, Tigers	15	Danning, Giants	10

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	61	Danning, Giants	52
Foxx, Red Sox	59	Mize, Cardinals	51
Walker, Senators	51	Fletcher, Pirates	50

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, Doubleheader
First Game 1:30
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2198

LOUIS PASTEUR . . .
1822-1895. French chemist and scientist who made many valuable contributions to the control of bacteria in food, surgery and other fields. His theory on the control of fermentation of milk (pasteurization) was announced in 1860.

In 1860 Pasteurization was the new miracle of food chemistry!

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The Home Forum

Looking Back

A RECENT NOTICE of Hamlin Garland in the London "Times" sent my mind back through the decades on what, in this circumstance, was an especially felicitous voyage. I found myself in the high summer of 1899 in one of the orchard gardens of Cookham Dean in Berkshire, in that horseshoe of the Thames which is there the neighbor of some of the loveliest river scenery in the world, that "river of liquid history," as John Burns called it. Cliveden, Hurley Lock, Marlow and Cookham are all within that horseshoe's compass.

But to go back to my garden, the garden of Bisham Park Farm. There in its midst I see seated Hamlin Garland, in a padded armchair which had been specially brought out of the house and placed on the aged lawn on that very hot June afternoon so that Garland, then thirty-eight, should avoid, as far as was possible, chills from the soil and drafts from the surrounding shrubberies. He had come down for a few hours to lunch and to see something of the countryside; but on that day, I am sorry to say, although he was politeness itself and good company and attractive in the way that the people of the Middle West know so well how to be, he was not at heart very content. The rest of us were a great deal warmer than we cared to be, for it was a very hot afternoon, and we were wearing as little as in those Victorian days was considered proper, but Hamlin Garland—or Hamlin, may I say?—had done his best to secure himself against the rigors of an English summer by wearing his warmest and darkest suit, a black felt hat, and a black overcoat. And still, poor chap, he was cold! And he did not very much like the food, although he made exception for Berkshire strawberries and cream in a bowl with sponge fingers to help the flavor—"My! this is almost as good as strawberry shortcake as Mother makes it!" I had pleasant letters from him later, and we all liked him; but find him I could not when, two years later, I searched for him in Chicago in May, and I was not surprised to hear that he was somewhere south, for May, 1901, was cold indeed in those northern States.

* * *

Many Americans came through the years to give us pleasure at Cookham Dean, and I cannot help recalling here, as a pendant to Hamlin Garland's visit, that of another Middle West writer, Theodore Dreiser, more than a decade later—in 1911, I fancy. It was his first journey to Europe, and I suppose I can take the responsibility for it on my own shoulders. I had been a Dreiser fan since 1901, and I succeeded in 1911 in inducing him to travel back with me to England, for he was anxious, for his own literary purposes, to see rather more of the world than his career up to that year had afforded. We left New York shortly before Christmas in the *Mauretania*, and it was not until we were within a day or two of making our English landfall that I was suddenly reminded by something he said to me that the middle of an English winter, and with the worst of it still to come, was not exactly the time of year in which to bring an American to an English country house (I was not then at Bisham Park Farm but at Bigfrith, a modern house across the Common). After a pang of fear for what might be the result of my temerity, I wirelessed to my housekeeper that I was bringing back with me a visitor and that she was to see that every fire in the house was ablaze to welcome him, that extra portable stoves were to be bought, and that a fire should be lit in the entrance hall, a thing which, I believe, had never before been done. We were hard, we English people in those days, and have to be so still, for, even now, it is not the rule to find central heating; and we do, now and again, have really cold spells.

* * *

In those past days, nothing gave me greater happiness in its way than opening my door to Americans who, attracted by the books I was beginning to publish, flattered me by thinking that it might be worth while making my acquaintance. American publishers in those days, you must understand, used to come over to England in flocks. They were searching for new English talent, or intent on strengthening the ties they already had with publishers and authors. It was Frederick A. Stokes's representative, Maynard Dominick, who was the first to call on me. I have already written of him here. He was one of the best of fellows, beloved by all who knew him well. He had one pull, in addition to his unfailing geniality: he had worked in London; he knew that strange creature, the Englishman commercially wrapped up in books, through and through; and, as I have said, although no literary man, he had a nose.

* * *

Followed, on one of those early, exciting days in 1897, Craige Lippincott. How well he filled the role of the prosperous, happy-seeming American, head of a large business, a cheerful patron to those English writers in whom one could induce him to take a personal interest. But to know him best one had to be with him in Philadelphia, in his Washington Square office or in his house in Rittenhouse Square. He was a "one," was Craige! He liked the sunny side of the road. I do myself. Much older than I was, he took me, so to speak, under his wing and warned me against things and methods and people. How he disapproved of my publishing Bernard Shaw's "Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant"! I was going the wrong road. And I verily believe that he was, as he said he was, shocked that I should publish such a book. The same thing happened with Thomas Burke's "Limehouse Nights." Perhaps it is as well that he never saw some of the books that the most conservative of American publishers nowadays put out without a blush and with hardly a fear of trouble. Well, we live in a changed world, but in those days Americans often frowned even on the small freedom that we English allowed ourselves. Today, of course, America is more than capable of writing its own novels, in satisfying its own market for fiction. I think I was one of the first to realize that that was going to happen.

* * *

Nowadays, indeed, it is no longer necessary for an American house to send one of its directors to England to search for new talent. Rather the tide has set the other way. For it is now essential for an English house which wishes to keep up, to send to America a man with a nose and who is a good mixer. Going over in 1901, I was one of the first. The journey taught me a great deal—but that is another story.

GRANT RICHARDS

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A VIEW OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S GATEWAY, CANTERBURY: *A Water Color by Edward Dayes*

HERE IS A singularly beautiful specimen of English water-color landscape, produced in the latter part of the eighteenth century by Edward Dayes, one of the artists of the Early English Water Color School. He was by no means a lesser member of that celebrated coterie of painters, for he had the distinction of being the master of Thomas Girtin, and is said to have influenced Turner more than Turner's own tutor, Thomas Malton. Yet the names of Girtin and Turner have entirely outshone that of Dayes.

This particular picture is wholly satisfying, and equal to the best. It is especially lovely on account of the sense of sunlight which bathes the whole scene. The painter gets this luminosity by using only two or three subdued colors to represent the many tones and tints he saw in nature. Sometimes the pictures would be executed with blue-gray and sepia, reducing the tints to "cold" or "warm." However, it is not simply the skillful rendering of tone values, but also the vision of the master who thinks in planes, volumes, and textures, which goes to the painting of a landscape such as this. He achieves results by virtue of these, and it requires the understanding beholder to appreciate his success.

Consider, for example, how the buildings, figures, and trees seem to rise in the vertical plane, while the meadow and road (the surface of the ground) extends, by contrast, away in the horizontal plane; the lightness of foliage, and weightiness of masonry; the infinity of sky. And how the whole scene seems to be enveloped in the soft air of a calm summer's day. It is delightful to let one's eyes travel along the road with its walls and wooden fences and railings, and the farm wagon, to the bend below the Cathedral where it disappears. It is remarkable how convincingly hollow the archway of the gate is made to appear, and how realistic and luminous are the shadows.

The drawing of the figures and horses is evidence of the master-hand, the modeling of the forms will bear close scrutiny, and the actions appear perfectly natural. The seesaw incident is particularly interesting and amusing.

Here is a splendid view of ancient and peaceful Canterbury.

At a Western Grange Meeting

THE REGULAR MONTHLY Grange meeting for the county is being held, and farmers and their friends from all over Clackamas County have come. Clackamas County contains some of the wildest mountain grandeur in the nation. President Roosevelt drove through it last autumn when he dedicated Timberline Lodge on Mount Hood, and the correspondents accompanying him said it was one of the most primeval areas a President had ever visited.

The people at this hinterland Grange meeting live and work in the open. One notices that first. They are tanned and rugged, and their hands are hard and caloused from gripping plows, swinging axes, churning butter, or pumping water. Many of the men wear suits obviously donned for the occasion. The suits are not particularly new in style or cut, but they are neat and pressed. A lot of the older men wear little shoestring neckties. Against the wall hang long rows of the wide-brimmed felt hats common throughout the Far West.

Most of the women wear lined dresses with conservative print patterns. Those active on the Grange program have come in dark dresses that are more formal. There are only a few high-heeled slippers in the group, and scarcely any of the men have wrist watches. From their vests dangle old-fashioned gold watch chains. A lumberjack in a blue denim shirt has a dollar timepiece fastened to his suspenders with a big safety pin—"blanket pin," he calls it. A considerable number of the women have brought knitting bags, crochet hooks, or embroidery hoops.

It is the noon hour, and the meeting has adjourned for a time. Upstairs in the timber-built Grange hall, stout-armed farm wives serve a dinner of chicken fricassé with all sorts of fresh fruits and vegetables. The men stand about, talking with friends they have not seen since the previous county-wide Grange meeting three months before. Some of them reminisce about old times, and one white-mustached farmer looks for new faces to tell about the time he watched Kipling fish for salmon in the roaring Clackamas half a century back.

Principally, these dwellers in an outpost land talk about matters of direct and immediate concern. This means such subjects as the weather, local crop conditions, the influx of drought refugees from the Dust Bowl, the lumber industry, and the discontinuance of the interurban electric line from Portland to Estacada farther down the river.

But other problems, more remote yet of greater significance, also interest the people at the Grange meeting. It is the first time in several weeks that some of them have left their ranches and farms. Stirring new developments have occurred both in this country and abroad—developments to be argued, discussed, and wondered about.

Japan continues its invasion of China, and a lean, angular man who grows celery on a Clackamas County river bottom says to one of his friends: "You know, I don't think those Japanese people give two whoops for what their army's doing. There's a little Japanese fellow who raises tomatoes down the road a piece from my place. He says he ain't got anything against the Chinamen."

Even more than city dwellers, the people of the hinterlands have the tendency to reduce grave national and international problems to terms of their own particular experiences.—From "Our Promised Land," by RICHARD L. NEUBERGER. (New York: Macmillan.)

My Field

My field
A universe.
The Milky Way the pathway where I walk
With stars for flowers.

Within my heart's embrace
Suns upon suns for splendor
Set in a bow whose arc
Spans seven heavens.

Here—safe within—
Beyond the microscope's divining,
Infinitesimal beauty
Of thought's devising.

Infinitesimal, infinite
My field
Where I can roam
With stars for flowers.

FLORENCE IRENE GUBBINS

A Rabbit Warren On the Downs

LIVING ON DARTMOOR, looking always down upon the highest trees, walking even in bright sunshine above the clouds that drift across the country far below, we feel almost shut in, when away from home, if by chance a rook flies overhead. For, of course, we are normally in a position to look down upon the backs, not only of rooks but of ravens, too. And so it is not surprising that during a fortnight one August, spent on the downs that run from Dorset right across to Dover, we felt at home. Every day and all day long the sun shone hot upon the grass, and every night a myriad stars blazed from a cloudless sky. That time of summer peace and deep content seems to us now just like a dream wrapt in a haze of blue and gold. But from that haze one night stands out more lovely and serene than any dream could ever be. For it crystallized, at least for us, the very spirit of a summer's night in England. . . .

On almost every grassy mound a rabbit sat, while some ran about or fed between them in a crowded warren. Here, on neighbouring hillocks, two or three old stagers were stretched out in the sun with half-closed sleepy eyes. There a youngster sat up on a hill licking its forepaws, or with these carefully tending the light-coloured fur of its waistcoat. And everywhere the younger generation chased and frolicked through the warren, which was remarkable for the number of individuals occupying ant-hills. Looking at them, I could not help feeling that if ever in England an animal was intended to sit on these little grassy hills, that animal is the rabbit. For, in silhouette on a knob of turf, it is seen at its best, fitting its position indeed so well that these ant-towns seemed to us nothing more nor less than a collection of green topiary pedestals for rabbits. . . .

It was nearly eight o'clock when from the wood below a fox walked out towards the burrows, picking its way daintily as though avoiding the prickly flat rosettes of a thistle. Half a dozen rabbits got out of its way, running a few yards, while the others sat up to watch. In contrast to the russet, the cream and the white of the fox, the rabbits suddenly looked podgy and plebian, and of a mousy colour. Reaching an ant-hill, it put its forepaws on the mound and luxuriously stretched out its limbs. Then, throwing itself down, two legs on one side of the little green hill and two on the other, it lay basking in the sun. By this time all the birds had gone save a sprinkling of rooks, some of which now began to tease the fox, flying slowly past and swerving down in a half-hearted manner. Sometimes the fox, turning lazily on its side, would stretch up its neck towards a bird as though to keep it at a distance. But the rooks scarcely disturbed it at all, any more than it disturbed the rabbits—though only one went on feeding. The others stared. — BERNARD GOOCH, in "The Quiet World of Nature." (London: The Bodley Head, John Lane.)

"Early"

"Early" is that bargain time
for beauty when the wet trees bracket
a silver world. It is the great
pearl fair and diamond market,

a span, an extra-secret hour
devised for oriole and linnet
whose office work is best begun
whilst there is dew upon the minute!

"Early" calls us 'ere we need
report to care or tasks diurnal.
Then earth is breakfast for the heart,
and summer an illumined journal.

AMANDA BENJAMIN HALL

The Living Present

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE SEVENTEENTH chapter of Luke we find Jesus in a discourse with his disciples, recounting the experiences of Lot and his wife. In a telling admonition to them, warning them not to look back "in the day when the Son of man is revealed," the Master said: "In that day, he which shall be upon the housetop, and his stuff in the house, let him not come down to take it away: and he that is in the field, let him likewise not return back. Remember Lot's wife."

In the nineteenth chapter of Genesis we find the record of this experience of Lot and his family, and learn that when they were fleeing from sinful Sodom, Lot's wife, although warned not to look back, did so, and was turned into "a pillar of salt." Dwelling on the significance of this Scriptural lesson, may we not discover that possibly some of our seemingly difficult problems remain unsolved because we keep turning our thoughts back to some unpleasant happenings in the past, or perhaps because we are holding on to memories of past offences, injuries, or insults. Resistance to Truth will vanish as love and forgiveness fill our hearts, and we see that in reality man has no past. The command of Christian Science is that we should live in the knowledge of ever-present good, and understand that the only real and true Life is now. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states in her work, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 12), "We own no past, no future, we possess only *now*."

Have we been carrying with us through the years the feeling that our kindnesses to others have been unacknowledged, or that our work and efforts have not been properly recognized? No good deed is unknown to the Father; He discerns "the thoughts and intents of the heart," and every good thought brings its own reward. Although we often need to give more wisely, through reflecting more consistently divine goodness and power we give up the sense of being personal benefactors. Giving all the glory to God, and with personal sense increasingly eliminated, we receive a right recompense. Mrs. Eddy states (*ibid.*, p. 12), "Faith in divine Love supplies the ever-present help and *now*, and gives the power to 'act in the living present.'" The ideas of God, good, are perpetually unfolding in the effulgent light of God's day. As men begin to see this they find opportunities to express good.

Among other false beliefs which tend to impede spiritual progress is heredity. As ancestral traits, bodily symptoms, and stubborn character failings are denied reality and power, we see so-called hereditary disabilities vanish. Man has, through spiritual reflection, complete dominion. Spiritual progress is the divine demand, and righteous thinking clears away false beliefs of staleness and stagnation.

The suggestion that we have been in hard or difficult situations in the past yields to our realization of the ever-presence of good. There need be no repetition of such unpleasant experiences, when we learn of evil's nothingness and maintain a right expectancy of good alone. Such false beliefs would try to rob us of present happiness, but the Bible tells us (Nahum 1:9), that "affliction shall not rise up the second time."

Man, the expression of divine intelligence, exists at the standpoint of opportunity, freedom, and dominion. He is forever protected by God, his Father-Mother, from whom he inherits only good. Mrs. Eddy states in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 39): "'*Now*,' cried the apostle, 'is the accepted time; behold, *now* is the day of salvation,'—meaning, not that now men must prepare for a future-world salvation, or safety, but that now is the time in which to experience that salvation in spirit and in life. Now is the time for so-called material pains and material pleasures to pass away, for both are unreal, because impossible in Science."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian.)

Az Élő Jelen

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

LUKÁCS EVANGÉLIOMÁNAK 17-ik fejezetében olvassuk, hogy Jézus egy alkalommal Lót és Lót feleségének élményeiről beszélt a tanítványaival. Nagyhatású óvásában, melyben arra intette őket, hogy ne nézzenek vissza „azon a napon, melyen az embernek Fia megjelenik," a Mester ezt mondta: „Az nap, a ki a háztetőn lesz, és az ő holmija a házban, ne szálljon le, hogy elvigye: és a ki a mezőn, azonképen ne fordúljon hátra. Emlékezzetek Lót feleségére."

Mózes I. könyvének 19-ik fejezetében találjuk Lótnak és a családjának ezen élményét, ahol azt olvassuk, hogy mikor a bűnös Sodomából menekültek, Lót felesége, dacára az intelemnek, hogy ne nézzen vissza, mégis visszanézett és mikor ezt tette, „sóbálványnyá lőn." A Szentírás ezen példájának jelentőségén tünődve nem fedezhetjük-e azt föl, hogy talán a mi látszólag nehéz problémáink között is vannak olyanok, amelyek azért maradtak mindeddig megoldatlanúl, mert a gondolatainkat folytonosan valami a multban történt kellemetlen esemény felé irányítjuk vissza, vagy talán mert a mult vétkeinek, sebeinek, vagy sértéseinek emlékeihez ragaszkodunk. El fog tűnni az Igazságnak való ellenszegülés, amint szivünket szeretet és megbocsátás tölti el és amint látjuk, hogy a valóságban az embernek multja nincsen. A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) parancsolata az, hogy az örökké jelenlévő jó tudatában éljünk, s hogy értsük meg, hogy az egyetlen valódi és igazi Élet a mostani. Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány Felfedezője és Alapítója ezt jelenti ki munkájában, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (A Krisztus, Tudós, Első Egyháza, és Különfélék) 12-ik oldalán: „Nincs se multunk, se jövőnk, csak a *most* a miénk."

Egy olyan érzést hordoztunk talán magunkkal az évek sora alatt, hogy a mások iránti jóságunk elismerés nélkül maradt, vagy hogy a munkánk és az igyekezetünk nem nyert megfelelő felismerést? Nincsen olyan jó tett, melyről az Atya ne tudna; ő ítéli meg „a gondolatokat és a szívnek indulatait," és minden jó gondolat meghozza a maga jutalmát. Habár gyakran van arra szükség, hogy bölcsebben adjunk, az isteni jóság és hatalom állhatatosabb visszatükrözése által elveszítjük azt az érzést, hogy személyes jótevők vagyunk. Ha minden dicsőséget Istennek adunk és a személyes érzést növekvő mértékben kiküszöböljük, megkapjuk a helyes jutalmat. Mrs. Eddy azt irja (ibidum, 12-ik oldal), hogy „Az isteni Szeretetbe vetett hit megadja az örökké jelenlévő segítséget és a *mostot*, s annak a hatalmát, hogy ‚az élő jelenben munkálkodhassunk.'" Az Istennek, a jónak eszméi örök folytonosságban bontakoznak ki előttünk Isten napjának ragyogó fényében. Amint az emberek ezt meglátják, alkalmat találnak a jó kifejezésére.

A szellemi haladást akadályozó egyéb hamis hiedelmek egyike az átöröklés. Amint az ősi jellemvonásoktól, testi tünetektől és a jellem makacs hibáitól megtagadunk minden valóságot és hatalmat, az úgynevezett átörökölt gyengeségek el fognak tűnni. A szellemi visszatükrözés az embert teljes uralommal ruházza föl. A szellemi haladás isteni követelmény és az igazságos gondolkozás kiirtja a tétlenség és a pangás hamis hiedelmeit.

Az a szuggesztió, hogy a multban nehéz és súlyos megpróbáltatásokban volt részünk, eltűnik a jó örök jelenlétének értelmes felfogása előtt. Nem kell az ilyen kellemetlen tapasztalatoknak megismétlődni, ha már megértettük a gonosz semmiségét és ha csakis a jónak biztos jövetelét várjuk el. Az ilyen hamis hiedelmek megfosztanának minket a jelen boldogságától, de a Biblia kijelenti (Nahum 1:9), hogy „nem lészen kétszer veszedelem."

Az ember, az isteni értelem kifejezése, örökké az alkalom, szabadság és uralom álláspontján él. Istennek, Atyja-Anyjának örök védelme veszi körül, kitől csakis jót kap örökségbe. Mrs. Eddy ezt jelenti ki tankönyvében, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával, 39-ik oldal): „‚Ime,' kiáltotta az Apostol, ‚itt a kellemetes idő, ime itt az üdvösség napja,'—nem azt jelentve, hogy most kell az emberiségnek egy jövő világi üdvösségre, vagy biztonságra előkészülni, hanem hogy most van annak az ideje, hogy abban az üdvösségben a szellemben és az életben részt vegyen. Most van annak az ideje, hogy múljanak el az úgynevezett anyagi fájdalmak és anyagi gyönyörök, mert mind a kettő valótlan, mert lehetetlen a Tudományban."

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar forditásban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1940

Citizen Rush On In Boston

Aliens seeking papers triple the number ordinarily appearing in June, it is reported.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

United States citizenship was sought by 21,033 aliens in New England during the month of June, triple the normal quota for this month, Henry Nichols, Assistant Director of Naturalization in Boston, announced today.

Most of the applicants were Canadian or Italian, Mr. Nichols said. First papers were sought by 9,300, second papers by 10,700, he added.

Mr. Nichols said there were at least four reasons given by the applicants: 1. The war abroad. 2. Social security. 3. Welfare and Work Projects Administration requirements that recipients be citizens. 4. The impending registration and finger-printing of aliens which begins sometime this week.

* * *

The daughter that left a Houlton, Maine, farm to "make good" in Boston now may "ring up" her folks and pocket 15 cents for her three-minute talk. Or the Bostonian wishing to call Springfield now will have an extra nickel to tuck onto Sonny's allowance. For effective today Massachusetts telephone users receive rate reductions totaling $300,000.

A three-minute call from Boston to Houlton, Maine, a distance of 313 miles, used to cost $1.35 but now the charge is $1.20. A Boston-to-Springfield call will cost 55 cents as compared with the old rate of 60 cents. Other Massachusetts toll rates to various New England cities and towns likewise have been reduced. The toll rate reductions alone total approximately $161,000 not to mention the savings realized from the elimination of the charge of 25 cents a month for individual telephone instruments used on dial-type private branch exchanges.

* * *

As a garden hint, try nails for ballast whenever needing to keep peony heads straight up when afloat in water. The reflecting pool built for the peony display at the spring flower show in Horticultural Hall recently gave a fine setting for peony blooms in water. But when their stems were cut off, the luxuriant flowers sagged down on their side. To balance them a nursery workman with many a grin tied to the back of each bloom a shingle nail.

* * *

The Commonwealth did something recently for a girl working in a Boston laundry that made her particularly glad. Under the State minimum wage law, she should have been paid $4 a week more than she got. When the State Department of Labor and Industries heard of her underpayment, it figured up what her employer owed her, and worked out a settlement. The total due amounted to $194.72. "I never could have saved it up," chanted the girl. "I'm to be married soon."

* * *

NEW ENGLAND IN SUMMER

New England has a leafy charm
Of houses dreaming in a square;
And here the history of the past
Is told on porches, in a chair.
By voices who remember when
Freedom was held in twenty hands
And one was holding up a flag
Against the threat of foreign lands.
New England is a land asleep
It seems in summer driving by,
But it has memories to keep
Under this bright New England sky.

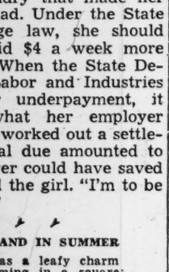
Pegasus

Howard Seeks Re-election

Former Senator Charles P. Howard (R) of Reading, today announced his candidacy for re-election as Treasurer of Middlesex County. Mr. Howard has served the Commonwealth as State Budget Commissioner and for 12 years was Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy this afternoon; fair, continued cool tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight near 52; gentle to moderate west to northwest winds.

All New England: Generally fair and continued cool tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate winds mostly west and northwest and scattered to broken clouds tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period July 1, to July 6, 1940 Inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Local showers about Tuesday and again Friday or Saturday. Cool first half and warmer latter half of the week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	76	New Orleans	77	88
Chicago	60	80	New York	61	77
Denver	57	90	Norfolk	66	82
Helena	61	80	Philadelphia	62	85
Kansas City	72	93	St. Louis	71	88
Los Angeles	57	84	San Francisco	58	67
Minneapolis	60	78	Washington	59	83

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 1.
B—Maximum, June 30.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:06 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 9.3 feet.
Tuesday, 9:36 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 8.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m., E. D. S. T.

Gasoline, Movie Tax Boost Brings War Home to U. S.

Motorists and movie patrons felt the pinch of America's new preparedness program today as the new defense taxes, authorized by Congress, went into effect.

Other consumers will join them shortly in the discovery that changes in the world military and diplomatic situation resulting from the Nazi blitzkriegs have had a direct effect upon their pocketbooks.

Automobile owners, who found the price of gasoline up a half-cent this morning, were no longer isolated from European events. Effects of Adolf Hitler's military aggressions were written in their household budgets.

The Federal tax on gasoline is now 1½ cents a gallon, and on lubricating oil 4½ cents a gallon—an increase of ½-cent in each case. Manufacturers this morning passed the added taxes on to service station owners and, in most cases, the service stations passed them on to the consumers.

In view of the price war which has been carried on in Greater Boston for several months, the retail gasoline price varied throughout the district, but the Federal government was assured of its added share in the cost of every gallon consumed during the heavily traveled summer months and afterward.

Same Wholesale Price

Manufacturers emphasized that their price to the dealers was still the same—6.80 cents a gallon in Boston, 7 to 8 cents outside of Boston—but that the taxes which they must collect for the State and Federal Governments had risen ½ cent. Beside the Federal levy, they must collect a 3-cent-a-gallon State tax in Massachusetts, and similar levies in other States.

In the case of the increased tax on motor oil, many service stations today absorbed the boost, since it amounts only to 1.125 cents a quart, but some felt it necessary to add a cent to the former price.

Next after the motorist to feel the effects of the new defense taxes was the movie patron, who found a 10 per cent levy on theater admissions of 21 cents or more. Previously, the tax was imposed only on admissions above 40 cents.

Levies on many other products may not affect the consumer until existing stocks are sold, but tax boosts on cigarettes, liquor, and beer were made immediately effective by imposition by Congress of a floor tax on stocks held by dealers.

New Levies Listed

Here is the increase on various newly-produced products, and services:

Toilet preparations, from 10 to 11 per cent; automobiles, 3 to 3½ per cent; radios, 5 to 5½ per cent; mechanical refrigerators, 5 to 5½ per cent; matches, 5 cents to 5½ cents a thousand; electrical energy, 3 to 3½ per cent; gasoline, 1 to 1½ cents a gallon; lubricating oil, 4 to 4½ cents a gallon; playing cards, 10 to 11 cents a pack; club dues and initiation fees, 10 to 11 per cent.

Increases on liquor, beer and cigarettes are the same as the floor tax and will bring the taxes on these products to $3 a gallon, $6 a barrel and 6½ cents a package respectively.

These "nuisance taxes" are expected to produce about $475,000,000 of the billion dollars of new revenue expected annually from the Defense Tax Bill. Most of the remainder will be derived from the higher income taxes payable next March.

New England Youths Yield Vacations for U. S. Training

In support of the nation's preparedness, upwards of 15,000 youth and men in New England are giving up vacation-time from schools and businesses in order to assume active duty, for two weeks to a month each, in various branches of the United States Army and Navy. They are part of the largest turnout of reserves in the nation's peace-time history.

In Massachusetts alone, 12,740 officers and men of the National Guard are signed up for a 21-day period of training, either at the various camps in the State or in company with other military units outside Massachusetts, such as the present cavalry encampment in New York.

Similarly, Guardsmen in other New England states are expanding their day-a-week drill to an intensive training period of three weeks—a week longer than has been the Guard's custom in recent years.

According to Army headquarters here, approximately 500 reserve officers outside the Guard are being called up for service from two to three weeks each, some to undergo training without troops, and others to command such reserve organizations as the Citizens Military Training Camps and the new Military Training Camps Association project for 300 businessmen.

The Navy's headquarters reports that more than 1,000 reserve officers and men in New England are signed up for several two-week cruises, the first of which is to leave next Saturday. Corresponding to the Army's National Guard, the Naval Reserve takes its active duty aboard combat ships of the Atlantic Squadron. In addition, New England is expected to contribute 700 of the 5,000 new ensigns to be trained in a four-month program just launched.

Other reserve personnel called to duty are those in the Army or the Navy aircraft corps, quartermaster corps, engineers, and other service arms.

N. E. Coast Defense Forecast

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Members of the House Military Affairs Committee contemplated today recommending a program of replacing obsolete army equipment and over-age guns on both coasts of the United States.

Representative Charles I. Faddis (D) of Pennsylvania, a member of a subcommittee which visited New England last week, said the program of replacing ordnance would be similar to the navy's program for replacing over-age battleships and other combat vessels.

The program, he continued, would call for new anti-aircraft units and additional barracks.

Discussing the subcommittee's inspection of Fort Wright, Conn., Mr. Faddis said: "While we realize the equipment there was somewhat out of date, it was in good condition and being well cared for. Fort Wright will share in any program to improve defenses.

"We were very much impressed," he added, "with the appearance of Fort Wright and glad to find it had its complement of personnel and was training both reserve officers and National Guard."

Rigid Inspection for Foreign-Bound Ships

Rigid surveillance of all vessels moving between the Port of Boston and ports in foreign lands was being made today by Federal officials with a thoroughness usually reserved for actual wartime.

Acting under a new proclamation of limited national emergency issued by President Roosevelt last Thursday night, Treasury officials checked the plans of every ship operating to or from a foreign port, including Canadian points, holding over each the threat of possible seizure.

Despite the strictness of the newly announced rules, under which permission of the Secretary of the Treasury must be obtained for clearance of every vessel to a foreign port, customs men said this morning that there was no delay in departures.

Never before, in the memory of veteran customs men, has the permission of a Washington official been required for clearance of a vessel. By time-honored tradition, the Collector of the Port granted permission for the departure of ships.

Now, however, the Collector investigates the vessel and transmits facts and recommendations via Coast Guard radio to Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr. at the capital, who makes the decisions. Among facts to be submitted to Washington are:

Whether the vessel is controlled in whole or part by any country engaged in war, or by any nation where the territory or any part thereof is occupied by military or naval forces of a country participating in war.

Is the vessel armed?

A statement of any unusual or suspicious circumstances regarding the vessel noted by the Collector.

Delays in clearing vessels are being obviated by action of their agents in notifying the Collector in advance of the ship's arrival in all cases where the turn-around is to be only a matter of hours, it was said. Prompt action is being obtained in Washington on all clearances, it was added.

Enforcement of the new regulations has been put up to Capt. Thomas A. Hanley, head of the United States Coast Guard in the Boston area who has been appointed Captain of the Port by Secretary Morgenthau for this purpose.

Health Official Named

Clifford T. Perkins, State Commissioner of Health, announced today the appointment of Dr. Roger G. Oscarheld, Assistant Superintendent at the Taunton State Hospital, to the post of Assistant Commissioner of Mental Health. Dr. Oscarheld is expected to assume his new duties about July 15. The position pays from $4,000 to $6,000 a year.

School Days, School Days, Good Old Summer School Days

By a Staff Photographer; Roberts

From All Parts of the World Students Come for New England's Noted Summer Schools.

Upper left: A group registering at Harvard this morning. Upper right: Girls ready for a summer of learning in a Country Club atmosphere. Lower left: The skyline along the Charles River, Cambridge. Lower right: Miss L. Tou, and Peter Teng, Peiping, China.

14 Bank Heads Of Cambridge Urge Economy

In an action unprecedented in Cambridge history, the presidents of 14 leading banks of the city united in an appeal to Mayor John W. Lyons and the City Council for the "'strictest economy' so that the danger of unbearable taxation may not jeopardize our common prosperity." This was the latest development in the University City's stormy and involved fiscal controversy.

Pointing out that "increased taxes must have a direct effect on the policies of banks," the 14 institutions, which include all the major organizations of the city, added powerful strength to the forces urging economy in city departments as a means of averting sharp rises in the 1940 and 1941 tax rates.

Some observers saw special meaning in the statement not only because of its unusual nature, but because it represents an influential non-political group in the community.

Mayor Lyons, meanwhile, skirted the question of economy in a statement declaring that if Cambridge is not successful in its court action to include $419,000 in preliminary appropriations in the 1940 tax rate, boosting the levy to about $44.50 a thousand, the sum must be added to the 1941 tax rate.

Summer Schools Opening

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Learning in all its fancies—from current world conundrums to tap dancing, from economics to family problems, from how to handle the poor as a social worker to how to talk efficiently into a microphone—mobilized anew today in Massachusetts as 4,000 students and more enrolled for the summer schools.

From teachers on to tots they signed up for study, a sturdy little army of self-improvers, made up of battallions of men and women, boys and girls, who might have enjoyed spending all summer on the beach a little more, but riveted themselves instead to school's historic "hard wood bench."

However lest the summer thirst for a thousand themes drive its devotees too harshly, most of the sessions cut off at the end of six weeks. Yet in that half dozen weeks the engineers of scholarship stuffed opportunities for knowledge as thick as the things that have to be packed into a vacation suitcase when the times comes to go home.

Harvard Leads

Once again Harvard University leads the national academic trek, for Harvard was the first to initiate these summer classes, and its summer school today counted its years as three score and ten.

Harvard anticipated 2,000 students, Boston University 1,800, Radcliffe 100 in the older groups plus 90 children, Smith College at Northampton 190. Faculties have been enlarged by specialists, many being professors from other American institutions, some from abroad.

Many students who would have gone abroad this summer are staying at home to study. Keeping to the new world, one Harvard party got off Friday for economic inquiry in South America.

Accent of the war fell most sharply on Harvard. Word came thither that the university purposed taking full advantage of the next six weeks for a searching appraisal of the role of this country and of moral forces in a world ablaze.

Beginning next Monday, Harvard expects to hold national attention for two weeks in one of the major conferences of the summer, in which leading diplomats, religious leaders, diplomats, and educators will discuss the question of how religious principles may be brought to bear with effect upon national and international issues.

Evening Program

The evening public lecture program of the school will revolve primarily around the war problem.

Course offerings in international relations, and particularly in Latin American affairs have been pointedly strengthened.

Toward the end of July Harvard and the National Conference on Family Relations will sponsor a three-day session on "Tomorrow's Children," discussing the problems and significance of the family unit in the development of modern society and the nation.

Boston University looks ahead to a record year, augmented by increased foreign study. Two foreign expeditions planned by the school had to be cancelled because of the war. Three hundred courses will be offered. But these are far from all devoted to international issues.

Fundamentals of "buck" and "soft shoe" dancing will be taught in new classes as also technique before the microphone and radio in education.

Children from two to five get into the Radcliffe program in the nursery play group. But these little folks of course stand outside the standard summer courses, inclusive of the Summer Secretarial School.

At Smith College its notable School of Social Work opens its 23rd summer session. Other social work studies round out the instruction.

Religion to Be Topic Of Harvard Conference

The place of religion in the present-day world will be discussed by diplomats, church leaders, businessmen, and laymen at a two-week conference, conducted by the Harvard Summer School, beginning July 8.

Dr. Hjalmar Procope, Minister of Finland, and Charles Bruggmann, Minister of Switzerland, will take part in the conference it has been announced.

N. E. to Build 27 Ships For Navy Program

A further boom in New England's already busy shipbuilding yards was anticipated today as news came from Washington that the largest single contract-letting in Navy history assigned several choice plums to this section.

To the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River Yards at Quincy, Mass., contracts were awarded for four cruisers at $23,618,000 each, and four more at $18,573,000 each.

The Electric Boat Company, New London, Conn., received contracts for 13 submarines at $2,795,000 each, and the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, will construct six destroyers at $8,500,000 each.

The construction was assigned by Lewis Compton, Acting Secretary of the Navy, within two hours after the White House announced that President Roosevelt had signed the legislation. Officials estimated that this legislation, enabling the Navy to negotiate without competitive bidding, would result in savings of $16,000,000 to $17,000,000—the cost of a cruiser.

Included in the construction order, which totaled 45 new warships, were 11 cruisers, 20 destroyers, 13 submarines, and a large seaplane tender.

June Business Shows Steady March Upward

Reports give 4.3 per cent advance over same period in 1939—Retail figures strong on List.

New England's business is looking up.

After a dragging start that caught the shoe men, cotton manufacturers and retail merchants wagging their heads a bit forlornly right up to the middle of May, the wheels of industry have begun to turn with greater vigor than last year, according to reports of the various industrial chiefs today.

Taking the production figures through May, they present a generally poor showing. But aggregate figures do not tell the story of the check on the downward trends that occurred about the middle of May and have continued through June. Car loadings, for instance, were lower in volume up to the end of May, as compared with last year, whereas for the four weeks ending June 15, they were 4.3 per cent improved over the corresponding period of 1939, states the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

During the week ending June 15, the increase in car loadings was 8.4 per cent.

Noted in Retail

The gains were reported particularly in retail stores business where department stores and apparel shops reported a 2 per cent climb in sales volume.

"During May," said the bank, "sales of New England department stores and apparel shops were 0.8 per cent smaller than the volume reported for May last year but sales for the five-month period January-May inclusive were 0.2 per cent larger than in the corresponding period a year ago.

Construction and textiles fields also reported an upswing in business during June due in large part to national defense programs. Until government contracts began to flow into the woolen mills, according to Walter Humphrey of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, there was comparatively little doing in the mills. Now, the mills are flooded with business, felt all over the country, he said.

Construction Gains

"In New England during May," said the bank report, "the volume of total construction contracts awarded was $24,867,000, an amount 21.3 per cent larger than the total reported during April and 7.0 per cent higher than the volume in May last year. Between May and April nonresidential contracts increased 42.4 per cent, public works contracts gained 36.9 per cent and residential contracts were 25.6 per cent higher.

"The volume of utilities contracts declined considerably. Between May this year and last there was an increase of 61.1 per cent in residential contracts and nonresidential contracts gained 6.7 per cent; public works contracts and utilities contracts, however, decreased substantially.

The volume of total construction contracts awarded in this district during the first five months of the current year was $88,147,000, an amount 14.9 per cent under the total of $103,533,000 for the corresponding five months last year.

"During May boot and shoe production in the district is estimated to have been 10,552,000 pairs. This was a total 7.0 per cent smaller than in April and 12.2 per cent under production for May last year. During the first five months of the current year shoe production in this district is estimated to have been 60,594,000 pairs, as compared with a total of 66,915,000 pairs during the first five months in 1939."

Massachusetts Milk Board Accused of Evading Issues

Accusing the Massachusetts Milk Control Board of "stalling off an accounting to the public" on the resale price-fixing of milk, representatives of six organizations released an open letter to the Board today in which they charged deliberate failure to reply to challenge of its price-fixing policies and to report results of an extensive tour and survey of midwestern and eastern markets by the Board.

Signers of the open letter are Eugene L. Belisle, Secretary of the Greater Boston Consumer Committee on Milk; Mrs. Hazel Sagoff, Chairman, Committee on Economic Welfare of the Boston League of Women Voters; Olive Knowles, Executive Director of Labor's Non-Partisan League of Massachusetts; Richards L. Edsall, Vice-Chairman, Citizen's Union of Massachusetts; Mrs. Nan Halperin, Executive Secretary, West End Neighborhood League, and Mrs. David Wolfe Biller, Chairman, Boston League of Women Shoppers.

Despite promises of early attention to protests regarding resale price fixing, nothing has been done declared representatives of these organizations in releasing their letter. "It looks very much as though the Board is trying to stall off an accounting to the public," they said.

Asking if it "would not be more in keeping with the procedure established for the Board by the Milk Control Act to discuss public matters in open, public hearings, not barring interested consumers," the open letter states: "the procedures now being followed suggest that the Board may be yielding to pressure from within the dairy industry to delay its report, with the hope of tiring the public opposition to resale price-fixing and thus continuing the challenged policies by default. If that is its purpose, we prophesy its failure.

"It seems to us that unless the Board proceeds at once to call a public hearing on the question of resale price-fixing, makes public the long since completed survey by its experts, and states its decision and the reasons for that decision, we must accept the inevitable conclusion that the Board has abandoned all pretense of serving the public."

N. H. Man Named For Tariff Board

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Former Senator Fred H. Brown of New Hampshire, who resigned recently as Comptroller General, was nominated today by President Roosevelt to be a member of the Tariff Commission for the remainder of a term expiring June 16, 1941.

The nomination was sent to the Senate without comment from the White House. Mr. Brown will be the second New Hampshire member of the Commission. Raymond B. Stevens of the same State is Chairman.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Dr. Kildare's Strange Case," starring Lionel Barrymore and Emma Dunn. 1:50, 5, 8:10. Also "'Til We Meet Again," with Merle Oberon and George Brent. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"Lillian Russell," with Alice Faye. 2:40, 6, 9:20. Also the Jones Family, "On Their Own." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Fenway—
Elsie Janis and Wendy Barrie in "Women in War." 2:25, 5, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Queen of the Mob," featuring Ralph Bellamy and Blanche Yurka. 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9.

Fine Arts—
"Movietours," also Walt Disney's "The Riveter," "Information Please," and "News of the Day." Continuous from 1 to 11.

Keith Memorial—
"My Favorite Wife," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 9:50 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 7, 10. Also "March of Time." 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Sandy Is a Lady," with Baby Sandy. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:40.

Modern—
"Brother Orchid," starring Edward G. Robinson, Humphrey Bogart and Ann Sothern. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. Also "Our Town," starring Frank Craven, Martha Scott and Fay Bainter. 2:55, 6:20, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
"The Ghost Breakers," with Bob Hope. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:45, 5:15, 7:50, 10:15. Stage: Bob Hope and his Radio Show. 11:10 a. m., 140, 4:15, 6:50, 9:25.

Orpheum—
Loretta Young and Ray Milland in "The Doctor Takes a Wife." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. Also "20 Mule Team," starring Wallace Beery. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—
Elsie Janis and Wendy Barrie in "Women in War." 10:20 a. m., 12:55, 3:35, 6:10, 8:40. Also "Queen of the Mob," featuring Ralph Bellamy and Blanche Yurka. 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:25, 9:55.

R. K. O. Boston—
"A Bill of Divorcement," with Maureen O'Hara and Adolphe Menjou. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:25, 10:15. Also "You're Not So Tough," with the "Dead End Boys." 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 8:50.

Scollay—
"Brother Orchid," starring Edward G. Robinson, Humphrey Bogart, and Ann Sothern. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50. Also "Our Town," starring Frank Craven, Martha Scott and Fay Bainter. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15.

State—
Loretta Young and Ray Milland in "The Doctor Takes a Wife." 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:25. Also "20 Mule Team," starring Wallace Beery. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

South Station Theater—
"How the Fifth Column Works." Also Buster Keaton Comedy. Also Tour South America. News. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Telepix—
Slow motion micrographic "In the Beginning"; Blue Barron's Orchestra; Belgium; Floyd Gibbons; Scientific Pioneers, Cartoons and the Telepix World News. 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Payment Deferred," with Charles Laughton and Maureen O'Sullivan. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Dr. Maniac," with Boris Karloff. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 9.

Tremont—
"Little Old New York" starring Richard Greene and Alice Faye. 9, 11:50 a. m., 3:50, 7:50. Also "My Son, My Son," starring Madeleine Carroll and Brian Aherne. 9:55 a. m., 1:45, 5:45, 9:45.

University—
"Johnny Apollo," with Tyrone Power and Dorothy Lamour. 2:40, 6, 9:20. Also "Free Blonde and 21," with Joan Davis. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Primrose Path," starring Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea. 12:30, 4:20, 8:10. Also Alice Faye in "Lillian Russell." 2:05, 5:55, 9:50.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Harry Dickson, Violinist; Leo Litwin, Pianist, 2:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour at 11 on Colonial Portraits by Miss Maginnis.

Parkman Band Stand, Boston Common—
The Boston WPA Band, 12.

Door Opens for America To Help Direct New Era

By Don Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 1—As the New England Institute of International Relations begins its second week in session at Wellesley College—with more experts added to the group of discussion leaders and lecturers—one important conclusion stands out.

This conclusion is that at this turning point in world history America faces an unprecedented opportunity to aid in establishing a new era of human relations—an opportunity to expand the influence of democracy based on Christian principles—not by victorious force, but by demonstration of the efficacy of these principles.

Speakers and members of the Institute agree that this great opportunity is emerging from the clouds and hysteria of war. They say that dictators—on the basis of lack—are driving on through totalitarianism and war, to seize what they believe they and their people must have. The result, economists says, is almost certain to be widespread famine next winter.

Democracy to the Rescue

On the other hand, America—on the basis of abundance—can prove that the democratic peoples are ready to share this abundance with the hungry—and to share voluntarily—even eagerly. Through the Red Cross and other relief agencies a beginning is being made already.

Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, who has acted as adviser for the State Department at Pan-American conferences at various times—and who lectured at the Institute today, has this to say:

"America faces not simply a war in Europe, but a fundamental change in the old familiar political, economic and social order to which we have become so attached. We will be happier if we recognize the necessity of accepting and guiding the new order—rather than working against it and having outside forces impose changes upon us."

Cites League's Collapse

At a joint meeting last night of the New England Institute of International Relations and the Episcopal Conference on Church Work—also in session on the Wellesley College campus—another lecturer voiced very much the same point of view. He was Dr. Spencer Miller, Jr., for years an adviser at the International Labor Office in Geneva and now Director of Education for the American Federation of Labor.

Dr. Miller lent dramatic effect to the occasion by recalling that the very evening on which he was speaking was the deadline for the activities of the League of Nations. All secretaries had been ordered, he said, to send in their resignations before the end of the day.

That, Dr. Miller declared, marked the end of the greatest attempt to build a new era of world peace on the basis of sovereign nation-states.

Five Societies Stage Bazaar For War Relief

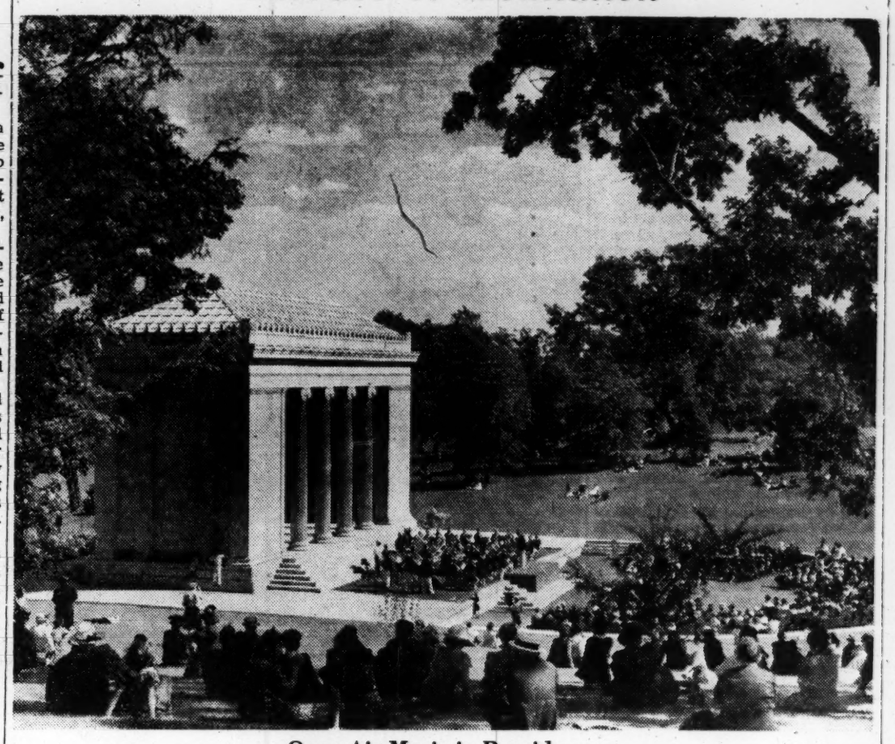
War-relief activities assumed a brisker tempo today when five war-aid organizations swung into a three day North Shore War Relief Bazaar and Antiques Sale at Convention Hall, Swampscott, Mass.

The relief organizations participating in the Bazaar include the American Friends of France, the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, the Norwegian Relief Committee for Metropolitan Boston, the American Field Service in France, and the Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief.

All proceeds of the booths will go to the organizations as well as a share of the gate receipts and proceeds of the tea. On the floor of Convention Hall of the New Ocean House antiques are being shown by various antique dealers under the managership of Mrs. John Freeman Brown.

An outdoor tea was held this afternoon at which a band from the House of the Angel Guardian entertained; and the proceeds of the tea, through the courtesy of William Creed & Sons, caterers, went to the war-relief organizations. Mrs. Lawrence Coolidge, Chairman of the Bazaar, headed the pourers which included Mrs. Harrison Gardner, Mrs. Richard C. Storey, Jr., Mme. François Brière, Mrs. William Brace Pratt, Mrs. Bartlett Harwood, Mrs. Charles A. Proctor, Mrs. Henry H. Newell, and Mrs. Alvin F. Sortwell, Jr.

Terrace of Meditation



Open-Air Music in Providence

Audience take places on lawns about park bandstand

An outdoor concert at the William Curtis Benedict Bandstand in Roger Williams Park, Providence, furnishes entertainment and relaxation for its listeners. In times which discourage outdoor gatherings in Europe, this custom, borrowed from the Old World, is continued in the New.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course every woman wears shoes. And today there are various versions and fashions in shoes. Which means that a woman can choose. Consequently when we hear that any one particular style of shoe has sold in the thousands, we consider this shoe of interest. Because there must be a reason—otherwise women wouldn't keep coming back again and again for the same model.

And that's exactly what has been going on for some months with the "Berkeley Square" shoe that R. H. Stearns features. The "Berkeley Square" is practically a fixture nowadays at this store; and its immediate and prolonged success has made it necessary for the store to make up the shoe in different patterns for the different seasons. In fact, as far as we could see, they're made up in so many that a woman could make a 24-hour-a-day shoe out of just the Berkeley Square! Although we didn't try the shoe on, we'd say its first good point is comfort. In fact it looked as if it would be just like a comfortable slipper; it's so light and flexible. And it comes in various sizes and widths. Even AAAA! Which certainly ought to take care of those women who insist their feet are so narrow that it takes an expensive shoe to fit them; for the price of this shoe is but $6.50! (Incidentally we also imagine that this price is also one of the reasons for the shoe's popularity, although we're told that plenty of women who wear them can well afford shoes at twice the price.)

The shoe has a square toe, and a cleverly constructed lowish heel with a squared-off effect. Yet there's nothing conspicuous about it at all. It has a tongue, with two eyelets for the shoestring, one on either side. So you see it's sort of like an Oxford, and yet it's sort of like a pump. And it comes in various colors in calf, in colored mesh, and in natural mesh trimmed with a bit of brown. Which takes care of those spectator sport moments. For that matter it is as dressy a shoe as your costume above it is! Naturally this isn't the only shoe that R. H. Stearns' shoe salon has to offer. We merely present it as an example of what happens when a woman finds a shoe she really likes, and which in turn likes her foot!

"Cook Supper Outdoors, Mother"

Now that vacation time is here, we'll give a guess that you have already heard that old familiar: "Can't we cook our lunch outdoors, mother?" Because it happens every year. It used to mean that mother practically gave up her whole day in taking everybody to the beach or into the woods—where they all made a great to-do about gathering firewood and so forth. Nowadays, however, the really smart mother equips the household with one of those outdoor broilers such as you'll find around most everywhere (R. H. White's for instance); and that means that all you need is a little back yard. Because these broilers, which sell for a dollar, complete with a long toasting fork, and charcoal briquettes included, set up in no space at all, and are quite safe. Incidentally if you do run out of the briquettes, you can always take yesterday's newspaper and fold it tight and flat; and then tie it into a semiknot. It burns beautifully! (Remind us to tell you someday how we have started many a furnace fire with this as the only kindling. Along with a cup of sugar!) You can broil steaks, hamburgs, shops and hot dogs right over this broiler, and it's a lot of fun. And by the way, if you really want a vacation from dishwashing at the same time, you can buy a hundred waterproofed paper plates for something like 89c. They are less than a cent a plate at that rate, and this is the big 9" size. Smaller ones are even cheaper. We're speaking of the "Chi-Net" plates, the ones that don't soak up the gravy the minute it hits the plate! They're at White's, too.

The smartest leather sandal (with very little to it) that we've seen for children is at Filene's, priced at a couple of dollars. It comes in brown, with no heel at all, and is cunning on a child's foot. Plenty of hats that come under the heading of "the bride's mother" may be found at Ethel Atkins' shop at 344 Boylston Street. And compacts, with the American flag in jewels, are to be found at C. Crawford Hollidge's.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.)

Maine's Defense Program Hailed in State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 1—The promptness with which the State Legislature acted to provide funds to repair and increase Maine's facilities for military defense has been commended throughout the State both editorially and also by citizens in general. In two days, the Legislature voted a $2,000,000 bond issue for defense purposes and set up the State Military Defense Commission. A day later, Gov. Lewis O. Barrows named the members of the Commission, ex-officio members of which are the Governor as Chairman, and the Adjutant General.

It is expected that most of the proceeds of the bond issue will go for airports and armories. Because the State has lacked proper armories and places for the storage and maintenance of modern military equipment, the Federal Government has declined to send a great deal into the State. Once the State has met the requirements of the National Defense Act in this respect, a considerable amount of equipment is expected. Searchlights, anti-aircraft guns, and motorized equipment are conspicuously lacking at present.

With the co-operation of the WPA, an extensive airport project is expected to be launched soon. Maine has many small ports, but to be of practical military use most of them will have to be enlarged and runways lengthened and widened.

Construction of a large outpost base for the Chicopee Falls, Mass., major army base is anticipated in Maine, but so far the exact location has not been chosen. This base will be for the interceptor type of planes. Bangor, Portland, and Lewiston have been mentioned as possible locations. Others favor the location of air bases and armories at some distance from the cities.

The Week in Maine

State Police

The Governor's request for an appropriation of $100,000 for the State police was not acted upon by the Legislature. Governor Barrows proposed the addition of some 15 members to the force and installation of more equipment before the heavy summer tourist season places additional burden upon the force.

Marine Workers

The Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America suffered a setback by the slim margin of eight votes in an election held at the Bath Iron Works Corporation. The election was supervised by the National Labor Relations Board, and the vote was 1,153 against the Committee of Industrial Organizations affiliate and 1,145 in favor of it.

Dever to Run for Governor

Paul A. Dever, Attorney General of Massachusetts for the past six years and only Democrat to win a major state office in the 1938 elections, announced his candidacy yesterday for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Pointing out that the rest of the "Democratic ticket was engulfed in a Republican tidal wave" in the election two years ago while he carried the State with a plurality of 146,000 votes, the Attorney General said: "It is fair to say that, from that moment all fair-minded Democrats have agreed that the prospective candidacy of Paul A. Dever for Governor was the only guarantee of party success in 1940.

In criticizing the reign of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who is expected momentarily to announce his candidacy for re-election, Mr. Dever said the administration was "obtained under false pretenses. It promised opportunity to young men and security to the aged. It has failed dismally to keep these pledges."

Meanwhile, the Massachusetts delegation to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, which opens July 15, held an organization meeting at the Parker House at which Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts was elected Chairman and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin Vice-Chairman.

Former Gov. James M. Curley was elected national committeeman and Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan of Boston, National Committeewoman. Senator David I. Walsh was chosen for the Resolutions and Platform Committee, and Mr. Dever for the Rules Committee.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer	Western Serenade
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"		"Melody Mart"
3:45 Musicale	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch		Violin and organ
4:00 **Lecture Hall**	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch		"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Organ and soloist	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Community Bulletin	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jaye Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News: sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather: Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Youth Tells Its Story	News from Europe	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	**Burns and Allen: Artie Shaw's Orchestra**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Musical Strings"
7:45 serial drama		Political talk	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons'; sk.
8:00 **"So You Think You Know Music"**	"Little Ol' Hollywood"; interviews	James Melton; Francia White; orchestra	"Play Broadcast"; quiz program	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, soprano; symphonic orch.	"Who Are You?"	Camera Club of the Air.
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"		Clem Williams's Orch.	Sport program
8:45 Sheldon; War news	"True or False"			Studio program
9:00 **Theater: Bob Burns in "Alias the Deacon"; Cecil B. De Mille, producer**	"The Green Hornet"; mystery drama	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz program	"Mystery Hall"; dramatic program	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	NBC Symphony Orchestra from Buenos Aires	Grant Park Concert	Goldman Band Concert	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30		Grant Park Concert	Goldman Band Concert	
9:45				
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Frontline Headlines"	Lullaby Lady: Continentals Quartet; orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Tropical Moods"		News Service	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
10:30 **News of the War**	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
10:45 Music; Weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	California Ramblers
11:00 News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 News; "Night Man"	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Senator Reynolds, N. C.	The Lang Gauchos
11:30 Dance Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Dance Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"; music.	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	News Reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star News"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-table"
8:30 "Lovers' Lane"	variety program with	"Portia Blake"	Andrew Jacobson's	
8:45 "Musical Clock"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Kate Hopkins"	Rhythm Orchestra	Studio speaker
9:00 "A Heap o' Livin'	News; music; talk	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Press News	"As You Like It"	"Variations"; music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"; solo-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Ships of History"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Arthur C. Sullivan	Radio Review
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time"; orch	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and home news
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"	"David Harum"; sketch	News Service	"Garden Rambler"
11:15 "Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"The Road of Life"	"Singing Strings"	Military Band
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss interviews	John Kiley, organist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"The Guiding Light"	Lodge and Braggiotti	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; talks;	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	reports; news	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 **"Life Beautiful"**	Eleanor Roosevelt	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Right to Happiness'	Sketch: organist	Marjorie Mills, house-	News Reporter	Organesque
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Notebook"; Music	hold talk	"It Happened in 1915"	"Adult Recreation"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	Hymns of All Churches.	First Red Sox-Philadelphia game	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	N. E. news; weather	"Grimm's Daughter"		"Melodic Moods"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Hoosier Hop"; variety.	"Valiant Lady"	First Red Sox-Philadelphia game	John Kiley, organist
2:45 "My Son and I"	"Merry Music"	"Light of the World"		News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	First Red Sox-Philadelphia game	Oleander Male Quartet
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Services	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball interview	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "Village Green"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Second Red Sox-Philadelphia game	"Console Capers"
4:00 "Of Men and Books"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Second Red Sox-Philadelphia game	Melody Mirror
4:15 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"		"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Organ and soloist	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 Bob Hope interview	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Dance Hour: records	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin Hill	News: Fred Hoey	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News reports	George Stearney's Orch.	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Summer Serenade"	Soprano and organ	"Travels Abroad"	Paul Stuart's Orch.
7:45 **"Second Husband"**	"Time and Tempo"	H. V. Kaltenborn	Raymond Scott's Orch	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 Uncle Jim's Question Bee	Roy Shield's Revue	Johnny Green's Orch.; soloists; drama	Alfred Wallenstein's "Symphonic Strings"	"Jim's Texas Ramblers"
8:15	Roy Shield's Revue			"Jim's Texas Ramblers"
8:30 "Court of Missing	**"Information, Please"; questions and answers**	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Meet the Stars"; vocalists; orchestra	Sport program
8:45 Heirs"; War news.		Horace Heidt's Orch.		"The Three Dots"
9:00 "We, the People"	"Musical Americans";	Popular quiz	W. Williams, comment	"Variety Hour"
9:15 "We, the People"	soloists; orchestra	Popular quiz	Clem Williams's Orch.	"Variety Hour"
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	"Fun With the Revuers";	"Meredith Willson's Musical Revue"	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club";	"Variety Hour"
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	quintet; orchestra		comedy and music	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Network sports	"Summer Pastime";	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 "Public Affairs"	Network sports	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service	Dance Parade
10:30 **News of the War**	Network sports	"Uncle Walter's Doghouse"; variety	"Vagabond's Trail"; soloist; orchestra	The Majestics
10:45 Music; weather	Network sports			Billy McDonald's Orch
11:00 News; sports	News; music; weather	Weather Service	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Sport program
11:15 News; music	"Music You Want"	News Service	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle"; mystery drama
11:30 Midnight Swing Club	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Freddie Martin's Orch.	News Service
11:45	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Freddie Martin's Orch.	

Gutenberg Bible Lent by Yale To California Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 30—Yale University's copy of the famed Gutenberg Bible, one of the most perfect of the 45 extant examples of those printed by John Gutenberg, inventor of printing from movable type, about the year 1440 in Mainz, Germany, has been loaned to the California World's Fair for exhibition in connection with the celebration of printing's 500th anniversary. It will remain at the Fair until fall.

Regarded as one of the most valuable books in existence—the last of this type sold having gone for $150,000 in 1932—Yale's copy was sent to California by express, insured for $200,000 and housed in an oaken, morticed box, lined with zinc and hermetically sealed.

The Bible, which was presented to Yale in 1926 by Mrs. Edward S. Harkness of New York City, was loaned to the Fair at the request of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University, and Dr. Robert G. Sproul, President of the University of California.

Fin. Com. Probes Charges of Graft

Charges of graft in connection with the issuance of a permit for a chicken slaughter house in East Boston are being investigated by the Boston Finance Commission, it was learned today.

The charges were made on the floor of the City Council by Councilor James S. Coffey, following which the Council passed an order requesting a Finance Commission probe.

It was reported at City Hall that the Commission may hold a public hearing on the question but officials of the Finance Commission would neither affirm nor deny this.

Salvation Army Plans For Its Diamond Jubilee

Salvation Army officers and soldiers in Greater Boston and New England will join the international celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the founding of that organization, by William Booth, on Tuesday evening, July 2, at the Parkman Bandstand, on Boston Common. It was 75 years ago in the City of London that the work started which has reached out into 97 countries. The Boston program will be conducted by Col. Edmund C. Hoffman, in charge of the New England work of the Army.

Just a short time ago the sixtieth anniversary of the landing of Salvation Army workers in New York was celebrated. The work in Boston had its beginning in 1884.

News of the Screen

"Virginia," Technicolor production in which Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray will star, will be filmed largely on location in Virginia, according to announcement by Edward H. Griffith, who is producing and directing. A company of 100, including cast and crew, will leave Hollywood on July 10 to arrive in Virginia in time to start shooting on July 15. Headquarters will be at Charlottesville, but little of the footage will be filmed there. Location sites have been selected in various parts of Albemarle County.

* * *

Paramount has signed a new contract with Lynne Overman. The actor was seen recently in "Safari," and has lately completed work on "North West Mounted Police." He is completing his old contract with an assignment in "There's Magic in Music," a backstage story of the Metropolitan Opera House.

* * *

Five sailing vessels are required for "Captain Caution," according to report from United Artists. They include a merchantman, an American frigate, a brig, a prison ship, and a yacht. The budget for the picture, which is being made from Kenneth Roberts' novel, has been increased and the production time extended.

* * *

Frank Borzage will direct "Flight Command" in which Robert Taylor will appear. The film is to be produced at the MGM studios. Other assignments at the same studios include Roland Young for "The Philadelphia Story" and Paul Lukas and Diana Lewis for "Bitter Sweet." Katharine Hepburn will star in the former film, and Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in the latter.

* * *

John Garfield, the actor, has submitted a screen story, called "P. S. 45," to Warners' scenario department. The narrative deals with the career of Angelo Patri, the educator. The actor has been working in the film, "Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien, Frances Farmer, and Dennis Morgan.

* * *

"The Man from Fleet Street" has been retitled "A Dispatch from Reuters," according to recent word from Warners. Edward G. Robinson has the star role in the film, which is scheduled for autumn release.

* * *

"Break the News," an English musical comedy, produced by Jack Buchanan and directed by René Clair, is announced as the first film to be released by Trio Films, Inc., a new film distributing group in New York. Maurice Chevalier heads the cast, and Mr. Buchanan and June Knight have leading roles. Cole Porter has contributed lyrics and music.

* * *

Columbia announces that "I Married Adventure," film biography of Osa Johnson, will be ready for general release late in July. The film, based on the book of the same name, records her adventures with her late husband, Martin Johnson.

* * *

Errol Flynn is expected to arrive in Hollywood about the middle of the month to start work on "Santa Fe Trail" for Warners. Michael Curtis will direct.

* * *

Alexander Korda's next production will be "The Conqueror," a story of the conquest of Mexico by Cortez. Merle Oberon will have the role of an Indian girl who acted as guide and interpreter. Frank Beecham is preparing the script, and the film is to go before the cameras in the autumn. All the exterior to be seen on the screen, it is said, will be photographed in Mexico.

* * *

William Keighley has been assigned to direct "Four Mothers," Warners' next film in the series about the Lemps. Stephen Morehouse Avery has written the screen play. The cast will include the Lane sisters—Rosemary, Priscilla, and Lola—Gale Page, Claude Rains, Jeffrey Lynn, Eddie Albert, Frank McHugh, and Dick Foran.

* * *

Rita Johnson, who has the feminine lead in "Edison the Man," has signed a new long-term contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Art Exhibitions

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street — Miscellaneous exhibition of landscapes. Through the summer. Water colors (small gallery), by Frank Benson, Chase, Gallagher, Hathaway, Holt, Jewell, McCord, O'Hara, Pavlosky, Peterson and Shepler.

Horticultural Hall—Fourth annual exhibition of the Artists Union of Massachusetts. 11 a. m. to 9 p. m., to July 5.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition by artists who have never exhibited before.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Saturdays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life. Paintings and prints by Florence B. Brown. Lent by the Massachusetts W. P. A. Art Project. Through July 20.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings — Daily except Sunday and holidays, 9 to 5. Loan exhibition of Italian paintings; exhibition of American Water Colors; Portrait in Graphic Art, XV-XX Centuries. Through September.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45. Sundays 1-4, music at 2. Admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National holidays, and during August.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. Special exhibition of British paintings. Through Sept. 27.

Hosteler Starts Long 'Bike' Trip West and South

Harold D. Bornstein, Jr., Brookline High School Junior, set forth alone this morning on a novel and ambitious vacation program "to see the world." A youth hosteler, he will travel 4,000 miles by bicycle to Indianapolis, Memphis, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, and then back to Boston, probably via Virginia and Route 1.

He expected to travel 100 miles a day, and spend two weeks of his eight-week jaunt visiting friends in Baton Rouge. An enthusiastic hosteler, Mr. Bornstein hopes to interest farmers, homeowners and others in the youth hostel movement, with a view to organizing new loops of hostels in the South. The youth hostel movement, whose headquarters are at Northfield, Mass., provides "self-help" cooking facilities and shelter for young people at 25 cents a night in scenic parts of the country.

Westinghouse Ends Programming Pact With the NBC

Complete operation of radio stations WBZ, Boston, and WBZA, Springfield, by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company began today with the termination of a programming agreement with the National Broadcasting Company.

Programming, sales, and related activities of the two New England stations which for nine years have been programmed by NBC will now be directly under Westinghouse management. Stations KDKA, Pittsburgh; KYW, Philadelphia; and the Fort Wayne Stations WOWO and WGL, as well as the international short wave stations of Westinghouse, WPIT, Pittsburgh, and WBOS, Boston, are also included in the new set-up.

Vincent F. Callahan, General Manager of WBZ and WBZA, who will be in charge of all broadcasting activities in New England, announced the dedication of WBZ's new 50Kw transmitter at Hull as a significant activity of the near future.

New Patrolmen For Boston's Force Go Into Training

Fifty-five new policemen appointed to the Boston force by Commissioner Joseph F. Timility today took the oath of office and began a month's training course in the duties of a patrolman, at Station 2, at 229 Milk Street. Thomas Gill, chief clerk, administered the oath. The training school is directed by Capt. Thomas S. J. Kavanaugh, drill-master.

The new patrolmen will bring the total police personnel to 2,233. The appointments were described as "replacements" by the Commissioner. They were announced a week after the Boston Finance Commission urged postponing any appointments until completion of an investigation of personnel needs, and are reported to be the result of a subsequent compromise between the Commission and Mr. Timilty. The latter has agreed to make no more appointments in addition to the 55 until the Commission's study is completed.

Bus Service Cut Protested

The Brookline Junior Chamber of Commerce today filed a protest with the Brookline Selectmen against curtailment of service on the Brookline Village Square-Brighton Center Elevated bus line. The Chamber said it was acting in the interests of merchants of both the Village and Washington Square business sections in the town. The number of trips on the line was recently reduced.

Edward Dana, President of the Boston Elevated, said the line was one of many nonpaying services throughout the system which were being curtailed to cut operating costs and thus minimize the annual deficit.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Tuesday, July 2

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."

7:30 p. m.—"World of Natural Science: Science Today."

7:45 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

London—7:30 p. m.—Talk: "The Empire at War." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Military March. HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Rio de Janeiro—9 p. m.—Program in English. 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Milanese songs; Organ Recital; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—"Notion Club." DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.9 m.

Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Guatemala—11 p. m.—First Military Band of Guatemala. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—"Americans in Paris" (Paris letter); Interviews and dialogues. TPA, 11.72 meg., 25.6 m.; TPB, 11.84 meg., 25.33 m.; TPC, 9.52 meg., 31.51 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

COOL OFF at KEITH MEMORIAL
IRENE DUNNE CARY GRANT
"My Favorite Wife"
RANDOLPH SCOTT
2nd WEEK
3rd FEATURE BABY SANDY in SANDY IS A LADY
Also "U. S. NAVY-1940" in MARCH OF TIME

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Cheer-Up! Let's Laugh Week
Loretta YOUNG Ray MILLAND
"The Doctor Takes a Wife"
20-MULE TEAM starring Wallace BEERY

MANCHESTER, N. H.

July 3-6—"Tower of London," with Basil Rathbone
" 7-9—"Shooting High," with Jane Withers
" 10-14—"Road to Singapore," with Bing Crosby
" 15-16—"The Bluebird," with Shirley Temple
" 17-20—"Charlie McCarthy, Detective," with Edgar Bergen
" 21-23—"Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda
" 24-27—"Man From Dakota," with Wallace Beery

LYRIC THEATRE
HANOVER STREET

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"—*ATKINSON N. Y. Times*
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. *Air-Conditioned*
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

"★★★★"—BURNS MANTLE, *Daily News*
ALFRED LUNT and LYNN FONTANNE in
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
THERE SHALL BE NO NIGHT
ALVIN, West 52 St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
Mats. Next Week Wed. & Thurs. No Sat. Perf'ces July 13 to Aug. 31

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

NANCY KELLY • JON HALL
"SAILOR'S LADY"
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1p.m. ROXY 50th St.

YANKEE CLIPPER
Daily Cruise to PROVINCETOWN
LEAVE EDISON WHARF, 474 ATLANTIC AVE.,

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Mrs. Field Mouse Goes to Town

"Wake up, wake up," said Mrs. Field Mouse to her husband one bright morning. "It's a special day!"

Mr. Field Mouse yawned and stretched.

"Is somebody giving me a present?" he asked sleepily.

"No, no," said Mrs. Field Mouse. "Don't you remember that you are going to look after the children today, while I go to town to meet my cousin?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Field Mouse.

Meanwhile Mrs. Field Mouse, dressed in her very best grey suit, sat down to breakfast, after which she put on her best grey hat, with the little yellow feather a grateful canary had once given her. Then she picked up her best grey bag, in which to carry the hat when she was not wearing it, and saying goodby to her large family, trotted off to the place where Dobbin, the friendly horse, was waiting for her with the milk cart which he took each day to the city.

"'Morning," said Dobbin. "There's a little hole at the side of the cart where you can sit without anyone asking why you are there."

"Thank you so much," said Mrs. Field Mouse, climbing in and settling down, after she had tucked the little grey hat into the little grey bag.

At last they drew up by some lights, and Dobbin gave the pleasant neigh which Mrs. Field Mouse knew meant, "Here you are."

A Day in Town

Mrs. Field Mouse ran to the pavement, and up to the wall, conscious of an excited-happy-but-a-bit-scared feeling. She wondered if she would know her cousin when they met as she had not seen her since they were very young. But when Mrs. City Mouse came along in her second-best grey suit, they both exclaimed, "My dear, you've not changed at all!"

They embraced each other, and then straightened their hats, and Mrs. City Mouse said, "We'll take a look round. Ours is a very beautiful city, you know."

"Yes, I'm sure," agreed Mrs. Field Mouse. "Our field is beautiful, too."

Her cousin's whiskers twitched with amusement, but she said politely, "No doubt!"

It was a most interesting morning, and the country mouse soon wished that she had brought a note book in which to write down all the ideas the shop windows gave her, and all the things she wanted to tell her children. The time went so quickly that it seemed only two flicks of her whiskers before Mrs. City Mouse said, "They have excellent crumbs in here!" and led the way into a most expensive looking cafe.

As they took their places under a corner table, she added hopefully, "These children will scatter lots of crumbs, I expect!" and looked at the large family seated above them.

Crumbs A-Plenty

They did, and the two little mice had a splendid meal, at the end of which Mrs. City Mouse scooped still more crumbs into a paper bag, squeaking, "Waste not, want not!" She gave the bag to her cousin, telling her that the crumbs would make a tasty supper for her children.

"Thank you—how kind you are!" said Mrs. Field Mouse, following her into the open air.

This time they jumped on to the running board of a taxi.

"Here are the Municipal Gardens," said her cousin proudly, jumping off the taxi with Mrs. Field Mouse behind her. "Now I'll show you flowers that are flowers!"

"Yes," Mrs. Field Mouse agreed, "they are lovely! But you should see our field, yellow with buttercups in the spring time, and almost as red with poppies in the summer!"

"Indeed!" answered Mrs. City Mouse politely.

When they came to the end of the gardens, a passing bird told them the time, and it was very late.

"Gracious!" exclaimed Mrs. Field Mouse, "I must scamper!"

A Traffic Courtesy

She thanked her cousin and kissed her hurriedly. Then she put her little grey hat with the yellow feather into her little grey bag.

She had not gone far before she thought it might save time if she crossed the road. She had often crossed roads in the country, and running to the edge of the pavement she slipped down the kerb only to find herself immediately surrounded by traffic.

"My!" gasped Mrs. Field Mouse.

She tried to climb back, but the kerb was too high. She couldn't stay where she was as the traffic didn't like her in the way, and she couldn't go forward for the same reason. But she had to do something. So Mrs. Field Mouse commenced to zig-zag forward along the road, to the right, and then to the left.

Suddenly a most surprising thing happened. The driver of a car chanced to see her and stopped, then a bus driver did the same, and after that a cyclist. In a few twinkles, all the traffic of that busy city street had come to a halt in order to watch Mrs. Field Mouse criss-crossing the road.

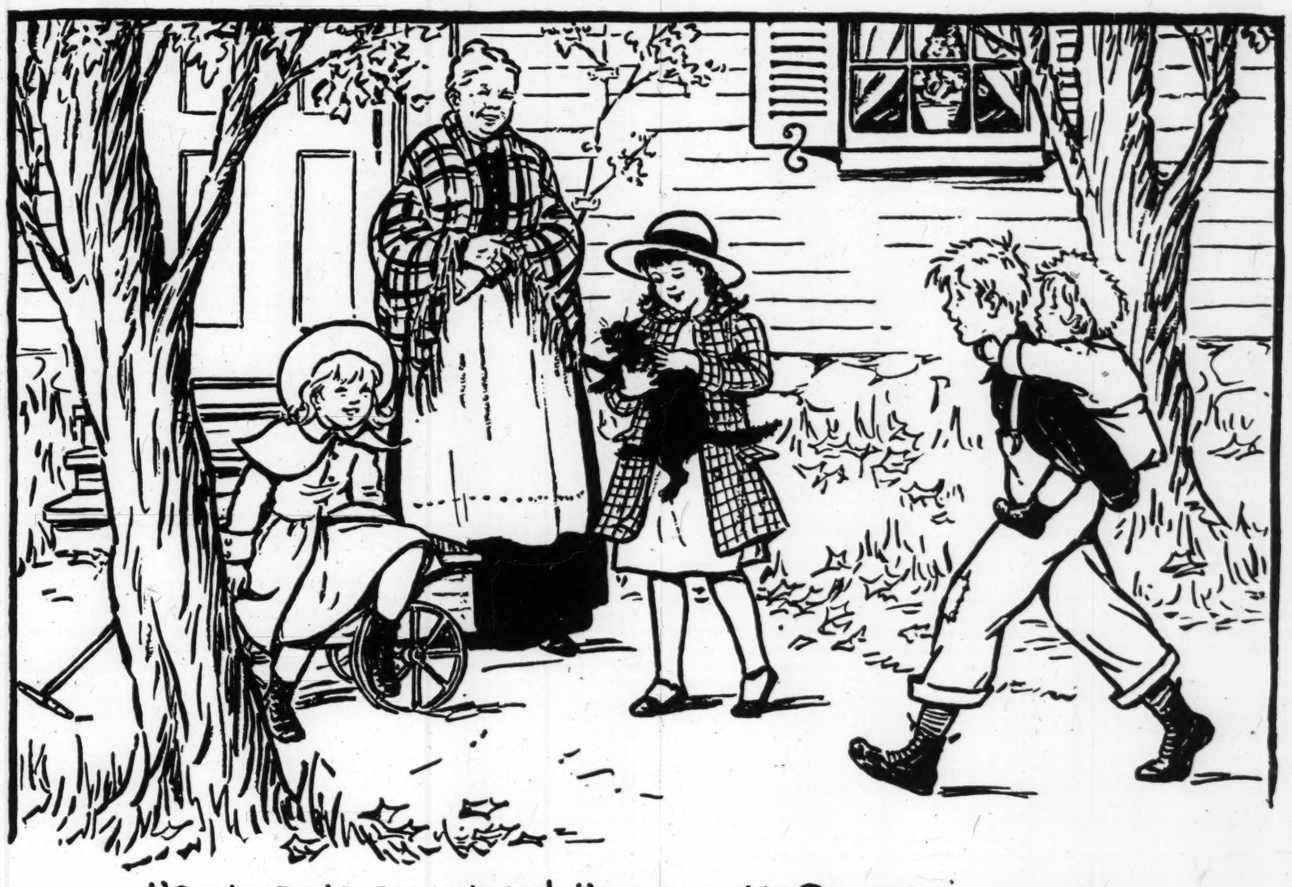
"I'm sure it's very kind of them," she gasped. "But I wish I knew where I was going!"

As it happened, Mrs. Field Mouse had somehow found the right road, and in a few seconds she heard Dobbin neighing severely, "Here I am, and what makes you so late?"

She had hardly breath left to squeak an apology, but managed to scramble into the milk cart, and dash past the farmer to her hole.

"Well," gasped she to herself, "I wouldn't like to be my cousin in that bustle! Give me the woods, and fields, and lanes!"

Then she smiled, thinking what fun it had been that all the city traffic had stopped rushing in order that one little mouse might find her way home.



UP AND DOWN THEY WENT! UP AND DOWN. TAD SHOUTED WITH DELIGHT

Jack O'Lantern for Judy Jo

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Five

Yes, chestnuts were ripe, and shagbarks, too. Mary Alice climbed a tree, and shook down ever so many nuts. Every little girl stuffed her pockets full.

Then back they went again, across lots, to Apple Market Street.

"Goodbye, everybody," said Judy Jo.

"I'll come with you, as far as Mr. Dollery's," said Huldah. "I have to get some butter." So on they went, swish, swish, rattle, rattle!

"Judy Jo! Huldah!"

They looked around. No one in sight,—no one, anywhere!

Then they heard a giggle close by—up in a tree!

"Ho, Tommy Dove," laughed Judy Jo, "picking Mrs. Meadows' apples!"

"I fooled you," said Tommy, "hello, Tad!"

Mrs. Meadows came to the door. "Judy Jo," she called, "is that Katy's baby?"

"Yes'm," said Judy Jo.

"Oh, do bring him in. Abby hoped I'd get a chance to see him. She says he's a lovely baby. Abby's gone to the Ladies' Aid. How do, Huldah?"

Judy Jo and Huldah wheeled the little cart into the yard.

"Tom!—pig!" shouted Tad.

"What is he saying?" asked Mrs. Meadows.

"He wants me to carry him piggy back," said Tommy. "I did, the other day."

Tad reached up his arms to Tommy. "Piggy!" he shouted.

"I guess it's all right, if Katy let you," said Mrs. Meadows, "but be careful!"

What fun! Tad shouted with delight. Up and down they went! Up and down. After awhile Mrs. Meadows said, "Enough for now. Put him down, Tommy."

But oh, Tad didn't think so! He screamed and screamed!

"Oh, Taddy, stop!" cried Judy Jo. What should she do!

But Mrs. Meadows knew just what to do. "Come, Taddy," she said, calmly. "We'll see the ducks." The ducks were very funny. Judy Jo threw them some corn, and how they did scramble! They all said "Quack, quack!"

Tad stopped screaming, and laughed. He said "Quack! quack!" too.

"Oh," thought Judy Jo, "show them something else, and they forget!"

They went back to the cart. Tommy was in the tree, out of sight.

"He is a lovely baby, Judy Jo," said Mrs. Meadows, "he looks just as you did at that age."

"Yes'm," agreed Judy Jo. She and Huldah said goodbye, and on they went, down-along Apple Market Street, scuff, scuff!

"There's a great deal to learn about taking care of a baby," sighed Judy Jo.

"Yes, there is," agreed Huldah.

(To be continued next Monday)

Build a Fleet of Small Boats

By A. Neely Hall

Here are some toy boats that you can make quickly and easily of materials that you have at hand. You will have lots of fun making and sailing them, I am sure.

Thin boards from boxes will do nicely for the boat hulls, paper is good material for sails, and straight branches from a tree or bush—about ¼ inch in diameter when the bark has been peeled—can be used for masts. Dowel sticks, meat skewers, small paintbrush handles and sticks whittled round, can also be used for masts.

I have shown a plan of a boat hull in the illustration. The width and length are marked. You may change these measurements to whatever you want, but if you start out to make a hull 9 inches long be sure that the finished hull is exactly 9 inches. That is the way to learn to work accurately.

The lines of the bow of the hull may be straight or curved. It takes a little more time to saw to curved lines, but they look more like the streamlines of a boat. I like the curved lines better, don't you? It will improve the appearance of the stern to round its corners as indicated by dotted lines.

Use a coping-saw or other small saw to cut out the hull, and use sandpaper to smooth the sawed edges. You will find a coarse file handy for truing curved edges after sawing. Make a hole with a brad awl, or drill or point of a nail, to stick the mast end in.

The sizes marked for the sail and mast are right for the 9-inch hull. Cut two slits in the paper, near the ends, as shown, for the mast to slip through.

You can rig your boat with one, two or three sails. The plan shows where to drill the hole for the second mast of a two-masted boat, or brig. A three-masted boat, or bark, should have a slightly longer hull.

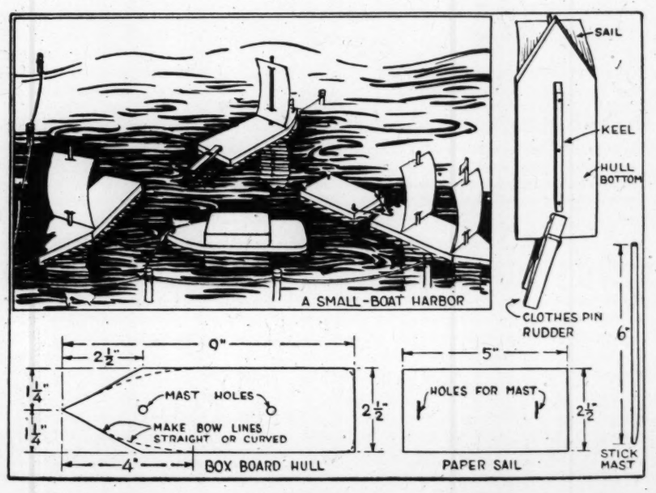
This simple type of boat does not require a keel. A keel, you know, is the lowest member of a hull, lying along the bottom. It might be called the boat's backbone. If you add a rudder for steering, you had better add a keel. A picture of the hull bottom shows a keel made of a narrow strip of wood fastened with brads, and a spring clothespin slipped over the stern for a rudder. The spring clothespin rudder can be set to any angle wanted.

If you want a scow to tow behind one of your boats, as shown in the picture, cut a block of wood about two and one half inches wide and four inches long, and drive a small nail into it at each corner for the attachment of tow lines. Run pieces of string from the scow posts to a small nail driven into the boat's hull at the stern. This nail will be the boat's capstan.

The motorboat shown in the picture has no motor. You may tow it behind one of the toy sailboats, or behind a rowboat when you go rowing. Make the hull like that of the sailboats, with the bow edges curved. Cut a block to fit the top of the hull for a cabin, and fasten it with brads halfway between the bow and stern.

Of course you should paint the hulls and masts of your boat to make them shipshape. Paint the masts yellow, the hulls any bright color or colors that you like. You can buy small cans of enamel paint at the dime store.

When you have finished a fleet of small boats, you will want to launch them right away. Why not build a small boat harbor like that in the picture. Drive sticks into the lake bottom eight or ten inches apart, for piling, and connect these sticks with string as shown.



A Snail's Journey

Mr. and Mrs. Snail and the two little snails
Set out for a walk one day,
They walked and they walked and, when night came by,
They had gone just part of the way.

Their trailer was with them, so they went to bed
And slept till the sun came up.
For breakfast they had just grasshopper eggs
And dew from an acorn cup.

"We must get started early," Mrs. Snail said.
So they walked and they walked some more.
And when they arrived at their journey's end
They were back where they'd been before!

ELOISE H. RICHARDS

What Do You Read?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on The Children's Page.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to and including eleven years of age—one for the best paper sent in by a child under eight years of age, and one for the best paper sent in by a child between the ages of eight and eleven.

The awards for older girls and boys are announced on The Young Folks' Page.

The paper you submit may be about any stories or articles published on either of the Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of these pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

PETER WHITE'S CONTEST
Junior Department
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

The Squash Vine That Climbed

There was a great deal of excitement in the branches of the pear tree. The leaves were all a-flutter. The little new leaves that grew near the tops of the branches leaned out and peered down through the boughs. They were trying to see what it was the other leaves were talking about—softly and in whispers, but in very excited whispers.

The little leaves reached out as far as they could and looked down toward the ground, trying to catch sight of the brown tree trunk. Then they drew back quickly.

"What is it?" The other leaves asked. "Do tell us what you see!"

"Oo—Oo," the little new leaves sighed and shook. "It's true! It's true! We can see it!"

"They can see it! They can see it!" older leaves told the oldest leaves.

Higher Every Day

And what do you suppose was making all the stir?

It was a squash vine with a fine young squash upon it, that was doing a very strange thing. It was climbing up the trunk of the pear tree. With the soft little prickles on its thick vine and with its many little curling fingers it held on to the brown bark and climbed a little higher each day.

Now everybody knows that a squash vine should grow out across the good brown earth of the garden instead of climbing a tree. So the little new leaves and the older leaves and the oldest leaves were very much puzzled by what they saw.

At last, one sunny morning, the lowest branch began to complain. The squash vine had climbed so high that he had caught hold of the lowest branch and had lifted up the young squash so that it hung there like a great overgrown pear.

Could It Be a Pear?

"No," the tree said, "neither last summer nor this summer have I seen fruit like that on my branches? A good pear would never grow so large, nor be so green! It surely is not a pear!" For the pear tree had already given many beautiful golden-colored pears to the man who owned the garden.

The squash grew larger and fatter every day; the lowest branch grew quite bent from holding him.

The cool fall winds began to blow across the garden. Many leaves fell from the pear tree. But the squash still hung there safely on his thick green vine.

Then one morning, when the pear tree branches had become quite bare, the man who owned the garden came up to the tree.

"Well, well," he said. "I didn't think you could bear such a fine, beautiful squash, you odd, climbing vine." And he picked the squash off the vine and carried it to the house.

"Oh, dear, how glad I am to be rid of that queer heavy thing," said the lowest branch. But the woman in the kitchen, to whom the man took the squash, said happily, "Ah, what a fine pie that will make!"

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

SEA PINES "SPRITES"
Junior Unit of Sea Pines Camp on Cape Cod
Boys and girls (5-11) have their own beach and activities. Specially trained counselors. Swimming, riding, dancing, dramatics, music, art. Salt water beach. 100 acres of pines. Senior Camp for older girls. Guest house for parents. Write for booklets.
FAITH BICKFORD, Box J, Brewster, Mass.

PLEASANT ACRES
"Eighty acres of fresh air and scenic beauty"
An hour's drive from San Francisco. Swimming, horseback riding, tennis, hiking and other organized out-of-doors sports. Dramatics, craftwork. Careful supervision at all times. Season, June 23 to August 5.
Address MRS. MAE T. VAN HORN
1720 Crowe Canyon, Hayward, California

WRITE TO CAMP DIRECTORS FOR CATALOGS
Directors of the camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor welcome requests for their catalogs. The advertisements of boys' and girls' summer camps appear on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

CAMP SANGAMON for Boys 5-17
"The Camp with the Pioneer Spirit"
Located on a large farm in the Vermont Hills. Riding horses and ponies. Hayloft studio. Pottery. Shop. Swimming. Tennis. Hiking through Green Mts. 19th season. All inclusive fee. Booklet.
Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith
Pittsford, Vt.

LEELANAU for Boys
Summer camping for boys who like a rugged outdoor life, midst pines, birches and Michigan blue lakes. Boys may earn money and enjoy all Cub, Boy and Sea Scout activities. Free Booklet. William Beals, Director, Glen Arbor, Mich.
Leelanau is conducted for boys from homes of The Christian Science Monitor readers.

Look for
School Advertisements
on the
Education Pages Each
Tuesday and Saturday

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 275,000
Previous day's sales 170,130
1940 volume to date 126,963,675
1939 volume to date 108,176,405

Stock Leaders Off Moderately In Dull Market

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Stock market traders, unable to find stimulation in either war or business news, generally stood aside today and permitted leaders to drift.

The session was one of the slowest in more than a year, with the ticker tape frequently idle for a minute or so at a time. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 275,000 shares. Near the final hour declines of fractions to better than a point predominated.

The big questions in boardrooms were: "What is Russia up to in the Balkans? Does the assault of the Stalinites on Rumania mean a break with the Nazis, or is it in line with Axis plans?". All of which put brakes on speculative sentiment, brokers reported. The cheering that followed the Willkie nomination died down, and Wall Street's eyes turned to the forthcoming Democratic convention. Some concern was expressed over the effect of new taxes on industry.

Among shares inclined to give ground were U. S. Steel, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Sears Roebuck, Eastman Kodak, Westinghouse, Johns-Manville, Texas Corp., Loft, Great Northern, Phelps Dodge and Public Service of N. J.

Behind in an apathetic curb were Aluminum of America, American Cyanamid "B," Pennsylvania-Central Airlines and American Gas.

Italian Bonds Off Sharply

Italian bonds, leaders of a recent sharp rally in the market's foreign list, broke precipitantly today for losses of as much as 10 points.

Pacing the decline were the government 7s, Rome 6½s, Milan 6½s and Italy Public Utility 7s.

Domestic corporate issues were mixed and most held within narrow limits.

Market observers said that while the break in Italians could not be pinned on any single development, the possibilities of further European disruption threatened by the Russian thrust to the South caused many holders to sell.

U. S. Governments advanced nearly ½ point in some cases though only a handful of the treasuries appeared on the tape.

Fractions to more than a point up in the domestic section were International Paper 6s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, Nickel Plate 5½s, Northern Pacific 4s and Michigan Consolidated Gas 4s.

Losers included Standard Oil of N. J. 2⅜s, Goodrich 4¼s, Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s and American & Foreign Power 5s.

Russia to Issue Loan to Finance Costs of Defense

MOSCOW (AP)—The Russian Government announced it would issue a 20-year, 4 per cent 8,000,000,000 ruble loan, part of which will be used for defense costs.

(Nominally, the ruble has a value of 19 cents in foreign trade, but special conditions pertaining to its purchase power make accurate conversions into dollars impossible.)

Tass, official Soviet Russian News Agency, said the loan was approved by the council of peoples' commissars to "attract the savings of the population for the purposes of economic and cultural development under the third five-year plan. . . And for the consolidation of the defense of the country."

Wheat Prices Rally From Early Losses

CHICAGO, July 1 (AP)—Increasing flow of new wheat to market helped to depress wheat values during most of the session today, but after the lowest quotations in 10 months had been recorded prices recovered all of the loss and pushed upward to gains of almost a cent a bushel.

Government flour purchases and the fact that large quantities of new wheat were being stored for government loans tended to support the market and when selling diminished prices rallied easily.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Sharp advances in British Government bonds accompanied a general rise in stock prices in the market today. Demand for tobacco and brewery shares was strongly accented as the broad upswing in the industrial division continued. New gains appeared for domestic rails and oils threw off opening hesitancy to push forward. Affirs moved listlessly but mining stocks held steady to firm.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed unchanged to 7 points lower today in the wake of declining Bombay and New York markets. Trade centered on evening up in the spot month.

Beech Aircraft Sales High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net delivered sales of Beech Aircraft Corporation, Wichita, Kansas, for the first 23 days of June totaled $295,694, a new record as compared with any like period. Deliveries included both commercial biplane and twin-engine Beechcrafts, and Type C-45 personnel transports and F-2 photographic planes for the U. S. Army Air Corps. The June sales total is estimated at $364,166.

Cement Output Shipments Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported that the Portland cement industry produced 12,668,000 barrels in May, shipped 13,241,000 from the mills and had 24,775,000 in stock at the end of the month. Production and shipments increased 13.3 and 3.9 per cent, respectively, as compared with May, 1939. Mill stocks were 11.3 per cent higher than a year ago.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	30	Abbott (1.60a)	1	58	58	58	+1
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	43	43	43	Jun28
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	18½	18½	18½	− ¼
19⅛	12½	Addressog (1.40)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun28
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	3	39½	39	39¼	
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	Jun25
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
12½	4¼	Allegh pf xw	2	7	6½	6½	Jun28
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	8½	8¼	8½	
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	14	11½	10¼	11¼	+ ½
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	7	21½	21	21	− ½
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (¾e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun29
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	148	148	148	Jun29
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun28
16⅜	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	7	6	6	6	+ ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	57	57	57	Jun25
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	6	27½	27	27	− ⅛
16	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jun28
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun28
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	11	11	11	Jun28
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	45¾	45¼	45¼	−1½
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jun26
75	41¾	Am Airlines	9	61	60	60⅛	−1⅛
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun29
9⅜	5½	Am Bosch	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jun28
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	4	37	37	37	+ ½
116½	87	Am Can (4)	3	96	96	96	− ½
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	Jun27
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	3	23	23	23	Jun29
51¾	34	Am Car pf	5	42	41	41½	Jun28
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	2	18⅛	18¼	18¼	− ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	Jun17
140½	112	Am Chcle (4a)	4	120	119	120	Jun21
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¾e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun27
8¼	4⅜	Am Com Alco	3	4½	4½	4½	Jun25
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¾e)	6	9½	9½	9½	Jun27
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4	4	4	Jun29
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	9	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
24½	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	14¼	14	14	Jun28
28¼	10⅜	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	5	15⅜	15	15	− ¾
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	4	4	4	Jun29
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	6	25⅛	25	25⅛	− ⅛
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	4	4	4	4	− ⅛
33	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Jun20
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	52	52	52	− ½
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	7	2⅛	2	2	Jun25
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	21	21	21	
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	Jun20
223¼	10	Am Locomotive	6	12½	12¼	12¼	− ¾
63	38	Am Loco pf (1¾)	3	45¼	45¼	45¼	+1¼
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun27
28	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	2	13	13	13	Jun29
121	95	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	95	95	95	Jun28
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	9	3¾	3½	3½	− ⅜
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(3⅜k)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jun29
54	28¼	A P L$5pf(2.81k)	2	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	−1¼
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	27	6⅛	5⅞	6	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	7	11¼	10⅞	11	
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5¼k)	1	60	60	60	
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun29
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	− ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	4	37	37	37	− ½
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	128½	128	128	Jun19
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	54	54	54	
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	6	24	23¼	23½	
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun29
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun13
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	− ¼
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	75	75	75	Jun25
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jun18
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	13	161	159½	159⅞	− ¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	75¼	75	75	− ½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	1	77	77	77	− ⅜
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	2	140½	140½	140½	Jun28
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	13	4	3⅞	3⅞	Jun28
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	19	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅝
101½	83⅛	Am W W pf (6)	2	85	85	85	Jun25
12	6	Am Woolen	2	9	9	9	
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	1	39	39	39	− ¾
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	4	5⅞	5¼	5¼	− ½
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	37	37	37	Jun12
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	26	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	25	25	25	Jun28
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun28
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	11	11	11	Jun17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	25	25	25	Jun23
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	101	101	101	Jun29
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	2	4½	4½	4½	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	42½	41½	41½	Jun28
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (1½e)	3	29	29	29	− ¼
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	7	7	7	Jun25
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
80	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+1⅜
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	12	16	15	15¼	− ¾
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	1	11½	11½	11½	− ¼
22⅜	6⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun27
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun17
27¼	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	4	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Jun21
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	Jun29
80½	57	Atlas Pow(11¼e)	3	61½	61½	61½	Jun17
6⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Jun28
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun26
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	12	5	4⅞	5	− ⅛
B							
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	3	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9⅛	9	9	Jun25
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jun29
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ¼
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jun29
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	− ¼
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pt xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	110	110	110	Jun28
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun29
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	4	28	27⅝	27⅝	− ¾
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	50	50	50	+ ¾
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	26¾	26	26	Jun26
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	19	75¼	74¾	75	− ¼
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	Jun29
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	2	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
22½	25	Black & Dk(1)	1	18	18	18	Jun28
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox	15	7¾	7½	7½	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun20
28¾	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	4	13¾	13⅜	13¾	
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	4	21½	21½	21½	Jun29
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jun27
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	11	19¾	19⅜	19¾	+ ¾
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	8	15½	14⅞	15½	+ ½
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun29
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	30	30	30	
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	4	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	2	9	9	9	− ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	5	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅝
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun22
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	43	43	43	+1⅜
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3	3	3	
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	10	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
25½	13¼	Bklyn U G (¾e)	3	17½	17¼	17¼	−1
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	− ¼
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	2	5	5	5	
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	2	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅜
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	25½	25½	25½	Jun29
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	3	15½	15¼	15¼	− ⅜
12½	7⅜	Burr Ad Mc(.20e)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun27
23¼	17½	But Bros pf (1½)	2	19	19	19	Jun28
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
13¾	6¼	Byers (AM)Co	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jun29
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun24
C							
16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	4	20	19	19⅛	Jun28
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	⅞	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	9	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	1	12	12	12	− ¼
23¼	11¾	Can Dry	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅜
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	3	3	3	3	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	31	31	31	Jun26
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun18
32⅜	22⅛	Carpent (1⅜e)	1	28	28	28	+ ½
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ¼
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	4	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	− ⅜
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	45	44⅞	44⅞	− ½
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	7	26¼	26	26⅛	− ⅜
12½	5	Celotex Corp	5	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
26¼	17¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jun28
39⅜	11½	Cent Foundry	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun27
55⅜	21½	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	Jun18
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	5	5	5	5	Jun28
6	3	Century Rib M	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun28
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	− ⅛
83⅜	31½	Cert-teed Prod	5	4	4	4	− ¼
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	18	18	18	Jun26
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(1.40e)	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	− ¾
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	12½	12½	12½	− ½
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	10	37	36¾	36⅞	− ½
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	6	86	86	86	Jun26
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	2	4	4	4	
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun24

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
2⅛	⅜	Chi Great W pf	5	1½	1⅜	1½	Jun25
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	Jun25
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun25
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	8	⅛	⅛	¼	+ ⅛
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	6	10	10	10	Jun28
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	5	29½	29½	29½	Jun28
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	Jun26
¾	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun17
¾	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun28
11½	7⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	9	10½	10¼	10¼	Jun28
6⅜	2½	Childs Co	6	3	3	3	Jun28
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	23	62⅜	62	62¼	− ¼
14¼	10	City I & F .60e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jun29
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun28
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	3	33	31½	31½	Jun28
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	1	33	33	33	Jun28
41½	25⅛	Climax Pl (1.20)	7	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	3	33¾	33½	33¾	Jun29
131	99⅛	Coca-Cola(1½e)	11	103	102⅞	102⅞	− ⅜
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	Jun28
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	8	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	− ¼
98½	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	Jun28
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	9	22½	22	22	Jun28
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	6	16½	16	16	Jun28
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	1	16¼	18¼	18¼	Jun29
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	23	6½	6⅛	6¼	− ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	82¾	82¾	82¾	+2¾
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	Jun18
23½	14¾	Colur P pf(2¾)	2	17½	16½	16½	Jun25
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	1	78¼	78¼	78¼	−2¾
27¾	16	Coml Credit (3)	2	28⅞	28½	27⅜	+ ⅜
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	95	95	95	Jun20
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	2	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ¼
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	3	100	100	100	Jun28
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	5	9	9	9	
13¾	¾	Com'th & South	230	1½	1½	1½	
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	3	59⅞	58¾	59⅞	+ ⅝
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	27	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3	3	3	
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	9	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	Jun28
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jun28
12	10	Congress Cig ct	16	12	12	12	Jun19
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	− ⅜
f6	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun28
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	4	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
32⅜	23	Cons Edison (2)	19	28½	28	28	− ¾
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	106½	106	106¼	+1¾
1⅛	⅜	Con Film Ind	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun28
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jun29
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2½	2½	2½	Jun29
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	14	6½	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun27
4½	2½	Consol'n Coal	12	3	3	3	
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	5	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	− ⅛
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	Jun28
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	4	12⅞	12½	12½	− ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	2	8½	8½	8½	Jun28
13⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	1	1	1	1	Jun29
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	75	75	75	Jun26
49¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	3	38¼	38¼	38¼	− ¾
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	4	112	112	112	− ⅛
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
40⅞	27¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	33¾	33¾	33¾	− ¼
4¾	2	Cont Motors	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (½e)	3	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	− ¾
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	3	18	17¾	17¾	− ½
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ⅛
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	4	49	49	49	− ½
17⅝	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	170	170	170	Jun28
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	4	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅛
1½	¾	Coty Internat'l	1	¾	¾	¾	Jun28
24¼	13	Crane Co	1	15	15	15	
105	75	Crane cv pf (5)	51	85	84	85	
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
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Commerce and Finance

Steel Operations Rise Without Benefit of Defense Orders

Business and Industry

U. S. Deficit In Fiscal Year $3.7 Billions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government, chalking up a deficit of $3,700,000,000 in the year ended June 30, starts a new fiscal year today, which as a result of the new defense program, will be the costliest in peacetime history.

The expiring fiscal year produced a new spending record of about $9,600,000,000, revenue totaled about $5,900,000,000, leaving a deficit exceeded in peacetime only in 1936,, when the soldiers' bonus was paid.

Exact figures on income and outgo will be published about the middle of next week.

At present, Treasury officials are figuring on expenditures of approximately $10,500,000,000 and income of about $7,000,000,000 in the new year. If these estimates hold good, the deficit will be about $2,800,000,000 because the Treasury is figuring on getting about $700,000,000 from a dozen Government corporations which have been instructed to turn back part of their capital.

Five Billion for Arms Plan?

There is every prospect, however, that expenditures will be far greater than $10,500,000,000. President Roosevelt has disclosed that expansion of the rearmament program is under consideration. He mentioned no figures, but authoritative quarters said that this might involve a $5,000,000,000 outlay.

At the turn of the fiscal year, the Treasury owed about $43,000,000,000 and had less than $2,000,000,000 of its statutory borrowing authority left. But the new defense program carried with it $4,000,000,000 more borrowing power.

Transition of the budget from a peacetime to a preparedness status was marked in many items. In the old year, the Treasury spent $1,575,000,000 for defense. In the new year the bill will approximate $3,600,000,000. Appropriations for next year are much larger, but much of the work won't be paid for until the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1941.

Last year, WPA and other work relief cost $1,840,000,000. Next year it is expected to fall to $1,400,000,000.

Smaller reductions will be made in costs of other non-defense activities.

Greater Tax Yield

The larger revenue estimates are due partly to anticipation of greater yield from old taxes, on account of expected better business, and partly from the new defense taxes just enacted. The old taxes are expected to produce about $385,000,000 more than they did last year, while the new levies are figured at $715,000,000.

The new taxes are expected to bring in $994,300,000 a year in the following four years. The first year's revenue from these levies will be less because persons who pay their income taxes in quarterly instalments won't pay their third and fourth instalments on 1940 income until the 1942 fiscal year (beginning July 1, 1941).

The new tax law provides for increases of 10 to 50 per cent in excise levies (taxes of cigarets, gasoline, etc.), 10 per cent in estate and gift taxes, 10 per cent in individual income taxes, 16.1 to 18 per cent in corporation taxes, and a decrease of 20 per cent in basic income tax exemptions.

The decrease in income tax exemptions, from $2,500 to $2,000 for married couples and from $1,000 to $800 for single persons, is expected to add 2,200,000 income taxpayers to Government rolls.

The estate and gift taxes went into effect last Tuesday when President Roosevelt signed the tax bill. Excise taxes are effective next Monday, and income taxes will be payable on 1940 income.

G. M. to Expand Detroit Diesel Engine Division

DETROIT (AP)—General Motors Corporation announced plans for doubling the manufacturing floor space of its Detroit diesel engine division. A 600-foot by 280-foot addition to the plant and a two-story office building to house offices now located in the manufacturing building are to be constructed.

The enlargements will give the plant a total floor space of 379,000 square feet, providing space for the ultimate doubling of production. The original plant had a capacity of 3,000 engines a year, ranging from 15 to 165 horsepower.

The larger General Motors diesels are produced at the plant of the Electro-Motive Corporation in La Grange, Ill., for railroad and stationary purposes and at the Cleveland diesel division in Cleveland for marine installations.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 205

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1940.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer.

Boston, June 25, 1940.

It's BRINK IN BOSTON for SIGNS

Takes Utility Job

© Harris & Ewing

James R. Brackett

Appointed Executive Assistant to the Trustees of Associated Gas & Electric Corporation and approved by Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell. Mr. Brackett was Executive Secretary of the Temporary National Economic Committee at the time of his appointment, and previously was connected with the SEC.

Drop of 3.8 P. C. In Unemployment In Month of May

NEW YORK (AP)—A preliminary estimate by the Division of Industrial Economics of the National Industrial Conference Board placed the May total of jobless at 8,624,000, a 3.8 per cent decline from April to May. The board is a research organization supported largely by industry.

The usual seasonal rise in agricultural employment accounted for 314,000 of the decline during the month, the finding stated, and the seasonal trend in manufacturing made that industry the only other major employer showing a decline in unemployment.

"The construction industry did not show its usual large employment increase from April to May," said the report.

"The emergency labor force, which is included in the employment total, decreased 173,000 from April to May as a result of decreases in WPA rolls. The May total of the emergency labor force was 2,214,000."

In its calculation the board includes new employables coming of working age.

Int'l Paper Co. $32,000,000 Bond Issue Is Planned

WASHINGTON (AP) — International Paper Company, New York, has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering $32,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, due in 1955. The interest rate will be filed later.

The company said that it would use the proceeds for refunding purposes. The refunding total also would include $12,000,000, which it was proposed to borrow from banks; proceeds from the private sale of $8,000,000 of 3½ per cent first mortgage bonds of Hudson River Power Corporation, a subsidiary; and treasury funds.

The registration statement set out that Southern Kraft Corporation would be merged with International Paper Company.

The First Boston Corporation and Smith, Barney & Company, both of New York, were listed as principal underwriters.

Arming of U. S. Seen as a Most Difficult Task

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The task of arms-making on the scale demanded by the defense program for the United States is almost inconceivably complex, declared the National City Bank of New York in its monthly letter.

The letter also points out the statement of C. F. Kettering of General Motors Corp. that even in the automobile industry preparations for new models must begin more than a year in advance.

Plans Take Time

"This is, perhaps," it continues, "a rough measure of the time necessary before certain types of complicated military equipment can be produced on a large scale. Moreover, this does not consider difficulties which may arise in production itself or such problems as the supply of skilled labor in the places where it is needed and the ability to get the necessary tools and machines as promptly as the automobile manufacturers are accustomed to get them."

The letter quotes Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland banker, who was chief of the statistics branch of the general staff in the last war, to the effect that this country on April 6, 1917, was relatively fortunate as to rifle manufacture.

"Several American plants," the letter continues, "were equipped and producing the Enfield rifle for the British Government and it was only necessary to modify the design of this rifle to use the same ammuntion as the Springfield, a relatively simple change. However, it was not until the last two months of 1917, seven months after the war was declared, that rifle production began to mount in any significant degree. Thereafter the rise was rapid and nearly 3,000,000 rifles were produced within a period of some 15 months.

"At the end of 1917 only 8,000 American machine guns had been produced and not until May of 1918 did the monthly production exceed 10,000. By August the figure was up to 35,000. In artillery, Colonel Ayres says, "the difficult problem of planning the production of the different component parts was not satisfactorily solved until about the end of the war. At the end of 1917 only one complete unit of artillery had been made in the United States. The figure for January, 1918, was 53 and the rise was gradual until the following Summer, when it began to move more steeply to a peak of 420 in October.

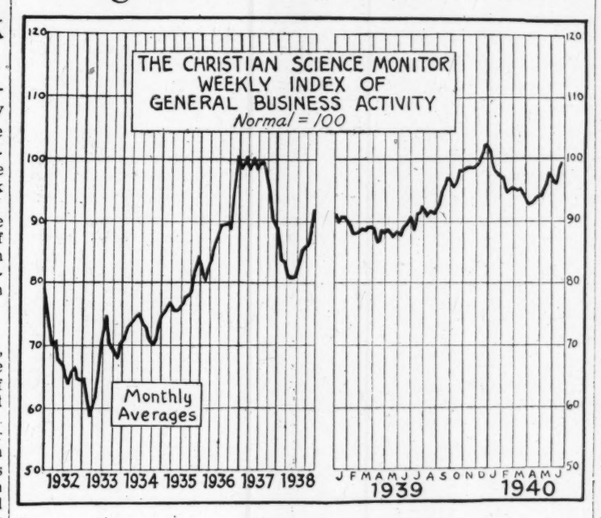
Problems Numerous

"The foregoing is not presented as a pessimistic forecast of the speed with which the defense program will go forward, for the nation knows more about the problem than it did 25 years ago. But business, labor, government and the people should understand the difficulties, in order to attack them more resolutely. If public expectations are too high they will be followed by unwarranted disappointment and by unfair judgment of the results.

"Business men, in determining their own policies, will be ill-advised to jump to hasty conclusions that tremendous demands for industrial materials and products, and an active inflationary movement in prices, are just around the corner. The lesson for labor and management is the importance of breaking down, through concentrated effort, the bottlenecks which retard the program in its early stages.

"The task of the government is the greatest of all. The function of the government is to determine what is wanted, provide practicable designs and specifications, and insure that the program is set up in such fashion that the industries can get to work upon it smoothly, efficiently, and also with assurance that they are not taking prohibitive risks in making investments in plant and equipment to fill the orders."

Monitor Index of Business Highest Since Turn of Year



Advancing sharply in the week ended June 22, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity reached the highest level since the first week of this year. At 99.5 (prel.) on June 22, the index compared with 98.4 on June 15 and 101.0 on Jan. 6, 1940. A year ago on June 24, it was 90.06.

The jump in the index was due largely to a sharp advance in the total for bank debits which was higher than for any week since the beginning of the year. While the increase for the week exceeded expectations for a seasonal and intramonthly rise, the adjusted index failed to gain back quite all of its loss since the middle of May and remained just under the year's peak reached at that time.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings continued to add to its recent gains, increasing its weekly total when some leveling off was anticipated. The resulting advance in the adjusted index carried it to the best level since the first part of February.

Partially offsetting the gains of the other two components was a moderate decline in the electric power production series. The dip in power output for the week was the first, with the exception of the Memorial Day week, since early in May, and countered expectations for a seasonal and trend advance.

Steel operations mounted to a new high for this year, gaining another point to 89 per cent of capacity, according to estimates of the magazine Steel. While automobile production eased further during the week, the total remained well above a year ago. Further marked decline is expected this week with the holiday shutdowns, but retail sales are reported holding firm in anticipation of higher prices.

Retail sales held gains of 4 to 9 per cent over a year ago. While trade was retarded in some sections because of inclement weather, sales in the East and Middle West reported substantial gains.

Further declines in farm prices accounted largely for a slight drop in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' all commodity price index in the week ended June 22.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	June22,* 1940	June15, 1940	June24, 1939
Combined index	99.5	98.4	90.6
Bk debits outside NYC	99.4	94.6	89.1
Elec power production	103.4	104.0	96.7
Misc. carloadings	92.8	91.1	79.8

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Some chart-readers here in the Street are beginning to say that the rally is over and that now stocks are going through the floor. But the bulls say it is preparing for another rise. So last week's market was a stand-off. The market ended the week about where it began.

Principal bearish influence seems to have been the circulation of vague peace rumors that Germany and Britain would stop fighting. This doesn't mean at all that a real end of European hostilities would be bearish, but it does mean that the whole outlook would be changed all over again, just as business and the market were becoming adjusted to the current gloomy outlook in Europe, and uncertainty is more depressing to the market than the worst certainties, as it is often to individuals.

Aircraft Legislation Bearish

The defense program, for instance, which is now the outstanding bullish force behind current business activity, might be allowed to sag again, as it seems so far to be primarily the creature of public sentiment rather than of official foresight.

The program for taking the profits out of war was also rather discouraging to stockholders, and contributed to the weakness of the airplane companies. A calculation of Dow-Jones in the Wall Street Journal last week showed that in 1939 the leading aircraft builders made about 12½ per cent on their sales which was about 23 per cent on invested capital. Under the new limit of 7 per cent on negotiated and 8 per cent on competitively bid business, which amounts in practice to only 5 per cent or less, and with the same volume of business, they would have made only about 9.3 per cent on invested capital, or only slightly over a third as much. Of course this does not take into account the effect on their business of sustained capacity orders but it seems to indicate that with the current political trend, the "war babies" on the stock list are those that don't make any war supplies.

Business news continued at virtually open-throttle. Steel operations rose to 89 per cent despite uncertainty over the disposition of French business now being rolled. Scrap steel dropped about 50 cents, due apparently to the backing up on the Atlantic seacoast of considerable export steel and export scrap steel which had been headed for the lowland countries and for Italy. Some of this finished steel is not finished right for other customers and may have to be sold at considerable sacrifice or even as scrap.

Railroads Doing Well

All iron trade reports seem to agree that orders on hand are substantially larger than current rollings and that after the seasonal dip in operations this week due to Fourth of July, operations will continue on upward. Practically none of the steel now being rolled is for the defense program, but is largely for customers who want to get their steel while they can still get it. Automobile retail sales have picked up again, which will help take down the rather unwieldy current dealer stocks.

The railroads are doing extremely well, with net operating income running around the good levels of 1936. For the last twelve month period the roads have reported net income after all charges of round $200,000,000, which is the best since the end of the 1920's and they ought to keep this rate up through 1940 or better. They are beginning to order rolling stock in considerable volume, not so much on account of any obvious need, as to be doubly sure of no shortages in the fall, when carloadings may reach 900,000 in the peak week against some 830,000 in the 1939 autumn peak. It would be very damaging politically to the rails for shortages to appear of even a few thousand cars under the circumstances.

Brokers and investment houses are still puzzled by the apathy of the rail market, particularly in second-grade and defaulted rails. These are largely beyond the reach of war and excess profits taxes. Many roads are expected to come out of receivership this year. Even if the roads don't need all the rolling stock they are now ordering, they will make substantial economies on it because the new stuff is so much cheaper to operate than the old. After the outbreak of the war last September, British rails enjoyed a very nice market for months, owing to earnings guaranties given them by the British government, though these guaranties have since been reduced under war pressure.

London Market Weak

Incidentally the London market has been doing quite poorly since early April, when Germany invaded Denmark and Norway. The London Financial Times' average of industrials, which was at a high of 101.6 at the end of February, was down at 78.5 on May 30 and by June 26 had tumbled to 61.1, an extraordinarily sharp fall for the usually slow-moving London market. This brought it to only one half point above the 1932 low. Since then it has recovered to approximately 67. The rails had their high in mid-February of 58.2 and are now down round 32½. The declines are due not only to impending taxes and regulation but also to the fear of actual destruction from German bombs.

The market's response to the Willkie nomination was an example of how mood affects markets. The Street was somewhat surprised and tremendously pleased by the grass-roots Willkie success, but the market response was trifling and lasted only about an hour. In a better mood the market would have taken the news for a rise of five points. Utilities took the news best, and Commonwealth & Southern opened with 75,000 shares and made a new 1940 high at 1¾.

Utilities have been making a nice little market of their own in the last fortnight on the well-known theme that their fortunes and the Administration's are as the two ends of a seesaw. However, after a while it occurred to a few traders that Commonwealth & Southern is about to lose an unusually able president and the industry is about to lose an unusually outspoken fighter, and also that Mr. Willkie is a firm believer in utility regulation.

Shipping Industry Hit

The volatile shipping shares so recently at their zenith are now in the nadir as the world's freight rate structure has been sharply deflated by recent events. Some cargo rates, like the tanker rate Gulf to North of Hatteras, are down round half the levels of recent months as Britain has all the shipping she needs, American ships have now been shut out of all of Europe except Petsamo and Lisbon, and it looks very unlikely that the British will allow much trade to go into Lisbon for transshipment to the Mediterranean lest it fall into Axis hands.

Least hit is Pacific Coast shipping, as more trade is coming round that way instead of going up through the Mediterranean or round by the Cape of Good Hope. Chief reasons for the President's emergency shipping order seem to be (a) to prevent ships like the Normandie from being sneaked out of port for the Germans' benefit, and (b) to prevent somebody from sending a ship into the Panama Canal and then opening the seacocks half way through and so blocking the canal for a couple of months. Commodities continued cheap and sluggish. Copper hit a low for the year at 11 cents and then recovered an eighth-cent. Rubber was soft as traders studied the new plan for the accumulation of another 100,000 tons here under the Treasury's control but with the co-operation of the rubber industry. If the industry is to get this rubber as a result of some kind of official barter with the British and Dutch, then naturally it may be buying so much less through private channels.

With the recovery in high-grade bond prices and the success of the recent Jersey Central Power & Light 3½s, investment bankers are looking forward to a resumption of new capital offerings.

Trading in Securities Is Falling Off; N.Y. Exchange Only Major 'Free' Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Here is a picture in figures of what went on in the New York Stock Exchange in the first half of 1940. It gains significance from the fact that, because of the war abroad, this is the only major "free" market for securities left in the world.

	Now	Start of Year 1940	Ago
Value of listed stocks (billions of dollars)	38.6	46.7	41.0
Quoted value of listed bonds (billions of dollars)	48.2	49.9	48.6
Per cent of face value	90.3	92.2	92.0

Here is how much business was done. The figures for 1929 are by way of contrast:

	First half of the year 1940	1939	1929
Shares traded (millions)	126.9	115.0	537.9
Bonds traded (millions of dollars, face value	845.8	838.8	1,323.5

The low mark to which stock exchange business has sunk is emphasized by the fact that a membership in the organization changed hands June 13 at $36,000, the smallest since 1914. The top in 1929 was $625,000.

The New York Curb Exchange, second largest in the country, showed similar first-half activity. Turnover was 26,583,000 shares, compared with 19,602,983 in the like period of 1939. Bond dealings were $179,400,000, face value, against $197,899,000 in the same part of last year.

That trading activity was still on the wane was evidenced by the June totals on the stock exchange. Bond turnover dropped to $102,695,925, lowest monthly aggregate since 1918. It compared with $176,150,000 in May, and $126,570,000 in June, 1939.

Dealings in stocks, at 15,573,025 shares, were the lowest since February, this year. In May the figure was 38,964,712, and in June, last year, 11,963,790.

Phila. Financial Journal Suspends After 40 Years

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Philadelphia Financial Journal has suspended publication, after more than 40 years, because "economic factors are inexorable."

The Journal announced in its final issue on June 29 that its other activities—periodical bulletins furnished to subscribers and the Dow-Jones news tickers—would be continued with "improvements."

Arrangements have been made with the Wall Street Journal, the announcement said, to fill all unexpired paid subscriptions to the Philadelphia Financial Journal without additional cost to subscribers.

Chain Store Sales Up

NEW YORK (AP)—May sales of reporting chain store systems in the Second Federal Reserve District rose 6 per cent over May last year, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said. Grocery chain stores continued to show a sizable increase over a year ago and sales of the 10-cent and variety chains also expanded, the bank reported.

Steel Output Rises 1 Point To 89 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States advanced 1 point to 89 per cent of mill capacity although practically none of the expected heavy steel requirements for national defense have reached steel mills, production continues at a rate within reaching distance of practical capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Announcement by the British buying commission that Great Britain will assume all the French contracts for war materials, with small changes in specifications," continues the report, "has reassured steelmakers on that score and production will proceed at once. Other export tonnage is appearing in the American market following drying up of usual European sources of supply.

Heavy Backlog

"In addition to airplanes and munitions the defense program will bring out heavy requirements for industrial expansion and shipbuilding, plans for the latter involving an unprecedented number of ships for which steel tonnage will be immense, though required over a long period.

"Accumulation of mill backlogs under present active buying is indicated by steady advancement of delivery dates, now several weeks in the future on some products. In general buyers are adding to inventory as a safeguard against expected curtailment of supplies as defense measures bring tonnage to mills, with perhaps priority provisions. Warehouses are also adding to stocks for the same reason.

"Railroad buying has become an important factor, with cars, locomotives and rails being booked in unusual volume for this season.

"Automobile production continues to give way slowly to the seasonal recession, 87,550 units being made last week, compared with 90,060 the preceding week. In the corresponding week last year output was 70,663 cars.

"Scrap prices have weakened under pressure of heavy supplies and return of some tonnage bought for export and now diverted to domestic channels since shipment is interfered with. In face of continued high steel production many observers regard this as a correction and believe it will be only temporary. The composite price of steelmaking grades dropped 71 cents last week, to $19.04, the first decline since the second week in April. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $56.60 but the iron and steel composite fell four cents, to $37.76, because of lower scrap prices.

Future Prices Uncertain

"Advance of $1 per ton in pig iron price by the Utah furnace has not been reflected in the eastern market and no indication has been given as to future prices. Most melters are covered for third quarter and buying is light but shipments are increasing steadily. Foundries in some cases are adding to stocks as protection against possible shortage."

All districts but two held or improved their rate. Chicago dropped 1 point to 92 per cent and Cincinnati 4½ points to 81 per cent. Unchanged rates held at Birmingham, 88; Wheeling, 90; Buffalo 90½; Eastern Pennsylvania, 83. Detroit gained 3 points to 92 per cent, St. Louis 2½ points to 70½, Cleveland 1 point to 85¼, Pittsburgh 1 point to 82, New England 15 points to 85 and Youngstown 2 to 80 per cent.

Exchange Official

© Bachrach

Howland S. Davis

Vice-President of the New York Stock Exchange in Charge of the Department of Member Firms since March, 1939, has been named Executive Vice-President.

Nickel Plate Offers Refinancing Plan To Its Noteholders

CLEVELAND (AP)—Holders of New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company (Nickel Plate) unsecured 6 per cent notes of 1941 have been asked by the line to surrender them for 20 per cent cash and 80 per cent in new 10-year notes bearing the same interest.

The note issue, of which about $12,678,750 is outstanding, has placed Nickel Plate on the edge of bankruptcy several times.

The new debentures would be dated June 1, 1940, and the company agrees to retire at least $400,000 annually, beginning in 1942, or an amount equal to 25 per cent of its net income should the 25 per cent exceed $400,000. The present issue falls due Oct. 1, 1941, and is selling around 75.

The parent Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, which owns $3,583,750 of the issue, has agreed that if other holders of not less than $8,000,000 accept the offer by Dec. 1—a month before it expires—C. & O. will forego its 20 per cent cash payment of $716,750 and take all in new notes.

Nickel Plate built up its cash to $5,453,942 at the end of 1939 and showed $504,772 net income the first five months this year against a $196,392 deficit the corresponding period last year.

Int'l Telephone Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation reports that its telephone operating subsidiaries in nine countries gained 23,350 telephones in the first five months of 1940 compared with 27,400 in the same period last year.

Australia Is Big Loser Of Export Trade

MELBOURNE (CP) — Government trade officials estimated that Australia has lost an annual export trade of £34,000,000 ($122,200,000 Canadian) with countries that Germany has overrun since the war started. This also involves a probable shrinkage of £10,000,000 ($33,000,000) in the Australian customs receipts, necessitating some revision of the government's plans for financing war expenditures.

The markets that have been lost consumed 42 per cent of the exportable wool clip, including the trade that formerly went to Germany and Italy. Closing of the French market to Australia leaves only two important wool-buyers outside the Empire—the United States and Japan.

France Good Buyer

France was Australia's second-best customer for wool, and took 80 per cent of the commonwealth's exports of sheepskins, which with wool constituted practically the entire Australian export to France.

The United Kingdom has purchased Australia's entire exportable wool clip for the duration of the war, but its capacity to recall this commodity has been affected by the enemy occupation of so many customer countries, and the United Kingdom's greatly increased war-time requirements do not compensate for the loss of Australia's continental markets.

Looking for Markets

Messages from Tokyo say that Japan can take Australia's entire exportable wool surplus and provide satisfactory credits, but as the United States increases its fighting forces it is hoped that the United States will take more wool. American purchases in 1938-39 represented less than 3 per cent of Australia's exportable clip.

The imperial wool secretariat now is investigating the possibility of stimulating wool consumption in the United States, South America and the Far East by producing fabrics, such as printed woollens, that are unobtainable competitively in purchasing countries, and by marketing the same at prices increasingly acceptable to the masses of consumers.

Bethlehem Steel Rebuilding Ovens

BETHLEHEM, Pa. (AP)—Bethlehem Steel Co. has awarded a contract to Koppers Co. for rebuilding a battery of 50 coke ovens at its Northampton plant here, it is announced. Changes to the ovens, expected to be ready early in 1941, will cost between $300,000 and $400,000.

Modernization, a spokesman for the company said, was made necessary by general expansion in business.

The steel industry currently is working near peak capacity as a result of heavy foreign buying and a steady flow of domestic orders. U. S. defense needs are expected to make more demand.

The Weekly Magazine Section of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section
July 6, 1940

UNSTOPPING THE BOTTLENECK
By Herbert B. Nichols
The real story of conditions inside the American tool making industry.

WOMEN'S ROLE IN BRITAIN TODAY
By Sylvia Pankhurst
What women are doing to assist Great Britain in its all-out effort to win the war.

THREATS TO ITALY'S COLONIES
By Jocelyn Bush
Signs of native uprisings in Ethiopia provoke serious speculation about the possibility of Italy losing her African possessions to British-supported native rebels.

HE BANKED ON BOYS
By Pearl Strachan
What the Foundation established by a Boston banker means to thousands of under-privileged city boys.

OXFORD'S ANCIENT PRESS
By Albert Field Gilmore
The story of a famous printing establishment traced back to its historical beginning.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

British Lard Buying Cheers Hog Producers

CHICAGO, July 1 (AP)—Four million American hog producers have a brighter outlook for their business on reports that national pig production was decreasing and that British lard buying was increasing—indicating that the bottom of the swine price cycle had been reached.

In the last few days hog prices advanced about 25 to 40 cents per hundredweight and at a top of $5.75 reached the best level in a month.

Before this recovery hog values were the lowest in six years, having lost all of the advance as a result of war in Europe.

The British lard buying, although small compared to the big U. S. surplus, excited more interest among hog men than any other development because trade experts believed any revival of the nation's export trade might be an important factor in strengthening the domestic price structure. The European war shut off much of the foreign market for lard inasmuch as Germany and Great Britain formerly were principal buyers.

Earlier in the war British interests, seeking to conserve funds for armaments, withdrew from the lard market but since their chief sources of supply on the continent have been cut off they have been forced to return to North America. Recent purchases of corn and dry skimmed milk gave agricultural experts some light on the British situation.

The government estimated that because of low hog prices and comparatively high corn values farmers were raising about 8 per cent fewer pigs this spring than in 1939 and that the number of sows to farrow this fall would be 12 per cent less than a year ago. Livestock men said this reversal in the production trend should show up in market supplies by fall and winter.

June Industrial Building Jumps To Near Record

NEW YORK (AP)—June industrial building construction awards jumped to near-record levels as the United States swung into action on defense needs, Engineering News-Record said.

June volume of $51,130,000 has been exceeded only once in the past 10 years, when new steel mill construction in Pennsylvania swelled the total to $87,565,000 in June, 1937.

Largest industrial project connected directly with war spending was the Tennessee Powder Company's $15,000,000 plant, the publication said. Other important additions to the Nation's production facilities included oil refining, aluminum reduction, plywood and glass factories, public utility plants, and machine shops.

Awards averaged $12,783,000 per week in June, or 108 per cent over the June average last year and 63 per cent more than the May, 1940, average.

Total for the first half of the year more than doubled the volume for the first half of 1939.

G. M. Meeting War Needs in Canada

OSHAWA, Ont. (AP)—Harry J. Carmichael, Vice-President and General Manager of the General Motors Corporation of Canada, announced the company made an additional appropriation of $1,297,000 this week towards readjustment of plants to meet war production requirements of the Canadian War Supply Board and the British Purchasing Mission.

The total amount appropriated to that purpose since February was $3,000,000, he said.

"In addition to about $1,000,000 for rearrangement of plants and equipment," he said, "$300,000 is going into a new assembly line for army trucks and $485,000 more for special tools to increase facilities. The plants involved are at Oshawa, St. Catharine's and Windsor."

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, July 1

Europe†	Today	Prev.day	Parity
Sterling Cables	3.79	3.95	8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2265	.2264	s
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
German—mark	.4010x	.4010x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2388	.2388	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finn'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0380x	.0390x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2140	.2170	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3800	.3800	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3030	.3030	.6180
Java—florin	.5335x	.5335x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2387	.2475	*
Shanghai—dol	.0625	.0637	*
Sts Stlments—dol	.4500	.4425	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8300	.8300	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian and Danish currencies are not available due to the occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new values not yet determined. ††Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot, Connecticut Valley 11.12½-50; export, fas, New York, 10.80. Tin steady; spot and nearby 52.75; forward 50.50. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.00-5.05; East St. Louis 4.85. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.25. Pig iron, No. 2, fob eastern Pennsylvania 24.00; Buffalo, 23.00; Alabama 19.00. Aluminum, virgin 99 per cent, 19.00. Antimony, Chinese spot 14.50. Quicksilver 198.00-200.00. Platinum, pure 38.00. Chinese wolframite, duty paid 22.50-24.00. Domestic scheelite 22.00.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 3¼s '41	103.29	103.29	103.29
1 3¼s '45-43	108.18	108.18	108.18
1 3¼s '46-44	109.17	109.17	109.17
6 4s '54-44	113.24	113.19	113.24
1 2¾s '47-45	108.26	108.26	108.26
10 4¼s '52-47	119.19	119.19	119.19
7 3s '55-51	110.12	110.12	110.12
50 2¼s '53-51	103.22	103.22	103.22
13 2⅞s '60-55	107.20	107.18	107.19
1 2⅞s '60-55 reg	107.20	107.20	107.20
1 2¾s '63-58	106.20	106.20	106.20
29 2¾s '65-60	106.21	106.18	106.19

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany cv 5s2'44	76	76	76
7 Alleghany cv 5s '49	66½	66	66
33 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109⅛	109	109
19 Am & For P5s 2030	48½	48½	48½
5 AmIGChem 5½s'49	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Am Int 5½s '49	98⅛	98	98
5 Am T&T 5½s'43	106 11-32	106 11-32	106 11-32
4 Am T&T 3¼s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
17 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	103¼	103¼	103¼
34 Arm Del 4s '57	100½	100½	100½
7 Arm Del 4s '55	100¾	100⅝	100¾
6 AT&SF 4s '95	103¾	103½	103¾
5 AT&SF 4½s '48	102½	102½	102½
3 A C Line 4½s '64	48	48	48
14 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	66	65¾	65¾
1 B&O '95 st A	27⅛	27½	27⅛
3 B&O '95 st C	29	28¾	28¾
11 B&O 2000 stD	27	26½	26½
11 B&O '96 st F	26⅞	26½	26½
12 B&O cv '60 st	12	11¾	11⅞
5 B&O 1st 4s '48	67	66¾	66¾
1 B&OPle&WV 4s '51 st	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 B&O S W '50 st	42	42	42
6 Bang & Ar cv24s '51 st	58	58	58
4 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	90	90	90
5 Bell TPa 5s '48B	115	114⅞	115
1 Bell TPa 5s '60C	130	130	130
3 Beth Stl 3s '60	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Bost&Me 5s '67	55¼	55	55
2 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	54¼	54¼	54¼
2 Bost&Me 5s '55	56¼	56¼	56¼
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109¼	109	109
1 Bush Term 5s '55	39	39	39
2 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	79	79	79
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	80½	79½	79½
9 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	80½	80½	80½
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	76½	76½	76½
4 CanPac 5s '44	90¼	90	90¼
4 Can Pac 5s '54	60½	60½	60½
2 Can Pac 4s perp	43½	43⅛	43⅛
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	42¾	42½	42½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	58	58	58
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	13	13	13
1 ChampinP&P4¾s '50	104	104	104
1 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	114½	114½	114½
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	77	76¾	77
9 CB&Q 4s III '49	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5 Chi&Erie 5s '82	94⅛	94	94
2 Chic Gt West 4s '59	25½	25¼	25½
5 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	22	22	22
6 CM&SP gen 4s 89	21¼	21¼	21¾
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	7½	7½	7½
19 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	2	2
5 Chi Ry 5s 27	41¾	41¾	41¾
2 C R I & P rfg4s34	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
6 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	105	104⅞	104⅞
229 City of NY 3s 80	95⅛	94⅞	95
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 CCC&StL 4½s 7	48	48	48
3 Col F&I 5s 70	72	72	72
11 Colmbia2G25s 52 May	104	103¾	103¾
4 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104½	104⅛	104½
2 Col & Hock v24s 48	113	113	113
17 Comwlth Ed cv 4½s 58	120¾	120⅛	120¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3 Con Edis 4½s 58	108	108	108
3 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109½	109⅛	109½
4 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
27 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	50	49½	49⅞
1 Del P&L 4¼s 69	104¾	104⅜	104⅝
5 D&GR 4s 36	71½	71½	71½
5 Det Ed 4½s 61	108¾	108⅛	108¾
2 Dul Missabe & I 5½s 62	108⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108	108	108
5 Elec Auto Lt cv 4s 52	106½	106⅛	106½
4 Erie rfg 5s 67	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
4 Erie-rfg 5s 75	10⅜	10½	10⅜
2 Erie gen lien 4c 96	24	24	24
3 Erie genlien 4s 96	24	24	24
1 Fed Lt & T 6s 54B	100	100	100
9 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	4¾	4⅝	4¾
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 47	70	70⅝	70
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	102⅜	102	102⅜
5 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	84	84	84
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	84¾	84¾	84¾
6 Gt Nor 4s 46H	92	92	92
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	76	76	76
12 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	101½	101½	101½
1 Hocky V 4½s 39	120	120	120
3 Housatonic 5s 37	42¾	42¾	42¾
3 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	39½	39½	39½
3 Hud&Man inc 5s57	11	11	11
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s55	42½	42½	42½
3 Ill Cen 4¾s66	37¼	37	37
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s83A	42½	42½	42½
3 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s50	54	54	54
3 Indus Rayon 4½s48	105	105	105
5 Inland Stl 3s61	103	102¾	102
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	79⅞	79⅜	79⅜
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s52	1	1	1
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s44	49	49	49
2 Int Mer Mar 6s41	55½	55½	55½
59 Int Paper 6s55	104	102½	102½
3 Int Paper 5s 47	102¾	102¾	102¾
13 Int T&T 4½s52	28	27½	28
24 Int T&T 5s55	29¼	28½	29¼
1 Jones&Lau St 4½s61	95	95	95
1 K C South 5s 50	62	62	62
12 Lac Gas 5s 42	85	85	85
5 B L E & West 3s 47	72	72	72
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 43 st	54	54	54
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
4 Libby McN & L 4s 55	101½	101½	101½
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	78	78	78
4 Lou&N 4½s 2003	90	90	90
5 McKesson&Rob 5½s 50	87¾	87¾	87¾
5 Met Sd 4½s 68	110	110	110
31 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	103½	102	102½
MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	13	13	13
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	12½	12½	12½
5 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	21¾	21⅜	21⅝
8 M-K-T 4s 62 B	13	10⅞	10⅞
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16	16	16
5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	16	16	16
1 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	16	16	16
1 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 Mob & O 4½s 77	25½	25½	25½
7 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	101	101	101
4 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	31⅝	31¼	31⅝
6 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42	42	42
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 NO Tex & M 5½s 54	31	31	31
18 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54¾	54⅝	54⅝
18 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49¼	49⅛	49¼
5 NYC 3¾s '46	79½	79	79½
12 NYC cn 4s 98	56	55½	56
5 NYC&HR 4s 42	91	90	91
5 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	62	62	62
12 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	52⅜	52½	52½
5 NY Dock cv 5s 47	46½	46½	46½
2 NY G El H&P 4s 49	115½	115½	115½
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	50	50	50
1 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1 NYNH&H 4½s 67	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
2 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2 NY&R Gas 6s 51A	102¼	102¼	102¼
20 NY Steam 3½s 63	105½	105½	105½
3 NY S&W gen 5s 40	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 NY S&W Term 5s 43	49	49	49
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½c 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Norf & W 4s 96	122½	122½	122½
1 Nor Am Cd 4s 59	106½	106½	106½
1 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
20 Nor Pac 6s 2047	56½	56	56
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	52½	52½	52½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	52¼	52¼	52¼
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47	47	47
20 Nor Pac 4s '97	65	65	65
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	39½	39¼	39¼
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109	109	109
9 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	106½	106½	106½
15 Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	70	70	70
3 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111½	111½	111½
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112½	112½	112½
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	109½	109¼	109¼
12 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	109⅜	109½	109⅜
17 Pen-Dix 6s '41 A	100	99¾	100
1 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	108½	108⅜	108⅜
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	106½	106½	106½
9 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117¾	117⅝	117⅝
8 Pen RR gen 4¼s '65	101	100½	100½
8 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	97	96½	97
8 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	98	97½	97⅝
4 Pen RR 3¼s '52	82	81½	81½
1 Peoria & E inc '48 '90	4	4	4
10 Pere Marq 5s '56	64⅛	63½	64⅛
6 Phila Co 5s '67	105¾	105½	105¾
3 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110⅜	110¼	110¼
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	11¼	11¼	11¼
4 Phillips Pet 3s 48	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 PCC & St L 4½s 77	98	98	98
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	48	47¾	47¾
10 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	72	72	72
15 Por Ri A Tov 6s 42 stct	89½	89¼	89¼
3 Port Ri A T 6s 42 unstct	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	19¼	19¼	19¼
3 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
6 Republic Steel 5½s 54	106¼	105⅞	105⅞
6 Republic Steel 4½s61	98⅞	98½	98½
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	98½	98½	98½
1 Richfield Oil 4s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Schulco 6½s46B	40½	40⅛	40⅛
1 Schulco 6½s46B st	40½	40⅛	40⅛
1 Seab A L cn 6s45	4¼	4¼	4¼
7 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
2 Sea AA L 4s 50 st	8½	8½	8½
8 Shell Un 2½s 51	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Simmons cv 4s52	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Socony-Vac 3s61	105½	105½	105½
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s82	108½	108½	108½
3 So Cal Pow 6s47	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Sou Pac 4½s68	38⅜	38	38
12 Sou Pac 4½s81	38¼	37¾	38¼
4 So Pac 4½s 69	38	37⅞	38
12 So Pac rfg 4s55	54¾	54⅜	54¾
5 So Pac cit 4s 49	38	38	38
9 Sou Pac 3½s46	49¾	49⅜	49¾
5 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	45⅛	45	45
7 South Ry 6½s 56	73½	73¼	73¼
7 South Ry cn 5s94	87¼	87¼	87¼
10 South Ry gen 4s56	52¾	52½	52¾
7 Stand Oil NJ 3s61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 Studebaker cv 6s 45	93	92¾	92¾
1 Swift&Co 3¼s 50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Tex Corp 3s 51	103⅞	103½	103⅞
2 Tex&Pac 1st 5s 2000	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Tex&Pac 5s77B	63½	63½	63½
Third Ave aj 5s60	16¾	16½	16½
1 Third Ave 4s 60	55	54	54
2 Tide W As O 3½s52	106½	106⅛	106½
5 T St L & W 4s 50	62	62	62
4 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	103	103	103
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	114	114	114
5 Un Pac 3½s 71	95⅞	95½	95⅝
4 Un Pac 3½s 70	95⅛	95¼	95⅛
2 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	105½	105½	105½
6 Unit Drug 5s 53	79½	79½	79½
2 Un Stockyards 4¼s 51	85	85	85
3 Utah P&L 5s 44	101¼	101	101¼
7 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	110⅜	110	110
3 West Pen P 5s 63 E	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
2 West Shore 4s 2361	44¼	44¼	44¼
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	11¼	11¼	11¼
4 Western Un 5s 51	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
1 Western Un 5s 60	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
5 Wheel Stl 4½s 66 A	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	104	104	104
10 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Wis Cen 4s 49	18¼	18¼	18¼
4 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 Youngst S&T 4s 61	105½	105½	105½
16 Young S&T cv 4s 48	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜

Foreign Bonds

1 Agr M Bk 6s 48	21	21	21
25 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	59	58⅜	59
42 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	59	58⅜	59
34 Argentine 4½s 48	79	78¼	78¾
16 Argentine 4½s 71	66½	66¼	66½
11 Australia 5s 55	43	42¾	42¾
6 Buen A 4¾s 77	42	42	42
2 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	42	42	42
2 Buen A 4¾s Apr 76	42	42	42
5 Buen A 4¾s 75	42½	42½	42½
3 Canada 5s 52	86½	86¼	86¼
10 Canada 4s 60	77½	77½	77½
12 Canada 3s 68	68¼	67½	68¼
7 Canada 2½s 45	82	81½	82
27 Canada 2¼s 44	82½	82½	82½
1 Chile 6s 60	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	11	11	11
10 Copenhag 5s '52	26	26	26
2 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	69	69	69
1 Cuba 5½s '53	101	101	101
10 Denmark 5½s '55	30¼	30¼	30¼
7 Denmark 4½s '62	26	25	25
17 GerGov 5½s '65	19⅜	18½	18½
17 GerGovt 7s '49	24	22¼	23
10 Greek 6s '68 pt ud	15	15	15
8 Hungary 4½s '79 ext	21¾	21½	21½
11 Ifal Cr Cons7s47B	61	55	55
26 Ital Pub Ut 7s52	35	30½	32
39 Italy 7s 1951	58¼	49½	49½
5 Japan 6½s54	82	81½	82
2 Japan 5½s 65	65	65	65
Lombard El 7s 52	45	38	38
2 Met Wat 5½s50	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
44 Milan City 6½s 52	40½	35¼	35¼
1 Norway 6s43	35	35	35
1 Norway 4½s65	26	26	26
7 Norway 4s 63	27½	27	27
6 Orient Dev 6s53	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 Orient Dev 5½s58	52	52	52
6 Panama 5½s 53	98	98	98
38 Rome 6½s 52	46¼	37	39½
44 Sao Paul Cty 8s52	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Sao2Paulo St28s250	9	9	9
3 Taiwan El P 5½s 71	54¾	54¾	54¾
4 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	58½	58	58½
1 Tyrol HyEl P 7s 52	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Ujigawa El P 7s 45	85	85	85
10 Urug aj 3¾s&4¼s&7s79	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
1 Urug 4¼s & 4½s 78	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 Yokohama 6s 51	60	60	60

Total bonds sales today in dollars) 2,295,000.Previous day 1,556,600. Week ago 3,789,600. Week ago 2,536,800. Two years ago closed. Jan. 1 to date 848,076,100.Year ago 841,375,975. Two years ago 880,772,605.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Soon after the German invasion of Belgium and Holland the British authorities made the sale of foreign-owned securities subject to license by the Treasury. When this regulation was introduced the pound sterling was standing in the free market at the lowest rate of the war. But the new regulation was not specifically designed to limit the supplies of sterling to that market.

Its intention was to prevent the liquidation of any sterling or international securities which may have fallen into German hands through the occupation of Holland and Belgium.

This occupation has very much strengthened the supply of gold and foreign exchange in the hands of the Allies and at the same time has reduced the Allied demand for foreign exchange and extended the area of sterling trade. This was just another indication that the Germans were staking all on a quick victory.

Total gold and foreign exchange reserves of the Bank of Holland are estimated at £160,000,000; corresponding total for the Belgian bank is £190,000,000. Total investments of the two countries in the United States are said to be nearly $1,400,000,000. These resources are now available for Allied use.

Position Improved

In the past the Allies have had to find considerable amounts of foreign exchange to pay for oil and rubber from the Dutch East Indies, and for copper from the Congo. Extension of the arrangement which holds between Britain and France to the new Allies will remove these transactions into a sterling area.

The foreign exchange and the economic resources of the Allies have in fact been greatly strengthened by the German attack on the Low Countries. For nearly all of the gold and other assets referred to above belonging to the National Banks have been transferred to London and New York.

The authorities here are urged daily in the financial press to pay more attention to the effects of depreciation of sterling in the free market. Official policy is still that the price at which one foreigner is willing to sell his pounds to another is no business of ours. But many of our imports and of our exports are still financed in free sterling, or in rates that fluctuate with it.

A fall in the sterling rate means that we get less foreign exchange for our exports and have to pay more for our imports.

Handling of Exchange

The Chancellor, or rather the ex-Chancellor, of the Exchequer has spoken against blocking foreign balances here in order to cut off the supply of sterling to the free market. The alternative is to cut off the demand for free sterling by making all British exports payable in foreign currencies. The Financial News suggests that there should be two segregated free markets, one for sales arising out of current trading, the other for sales arising out of capital balances held here by foreigners. The current trade section could be kept as near as possible to the official rate; the capital section could be left to its own resources.

Two price increases have recently been made which will seriously affect the whole industrial price structure, and drive upward the cost of living. Railway rates have been increased by 10 per cent. Coal prices have been stepped up further to meet rising costs, notably cost of pit-props now coming mainly from Canada and Newfoundland instead of from Scandinavia, rising wages, and rising freight costs. Between the beginning of the war and this March the Board of Trade index of coal prices rose by 14.3 per cent.

Higher Prices

Higher fuel and higher transport costs will immediately lead to demand for higher prices in iron and steel, gas, electricity and other services, and of course in transport again to meet higher price of coal. Rises of prices in all these industries will react through the whole price structure of the country.

One of the fundamental causes of this movement is the successful pressure of trade unions for higher wages, and the absence of any official plan to regulate wages on a national basis. In default of any such plan, individual trade unions will press for individual settlements in specific industries. And so wages chase the cost of living.

Outbreak of war in the Low Countries and the change of government in England have for the moment obscured the debate on economic conduct of the war. But dissatisfaction with that conduct was one of the principal forces leading to the change of government. The one appointment in Mr. Churchill's government which has raised doubts is that of Sir Kingsley Wood to be Chancellor of the Exchequer. This is of course a political appointment. Sir Kingsley Wood does not claim to be either a suitable controller of the Exchequer department, or an expert economic controller for the whole war economic policy. He is the Jim Farley of the Conservative Party, and the Exchequer is the principal cabinet position next to the Prime Minister.

New Appointments

The two most interesting government appointments are Mr. Ernest Bevin to the Ministry of Labor, and Mr. Herbert Morrison to the Ministry of Supply. Mr. Bevin is our nearest equivalent to John Lewis as a Trade Union organizer, and Mr. Morrison is the Labor head of the London County Council. Labor takes over control of Supply and of organization of labor resources. This is fitting since the efficient organization of labor is now the most vital link in increasing our production of war supplies.

We are within sight of complete absorption of employable unemployed. We can only increase output further through diversion of labor from unneeded occupations, a process which involves elaborate training systems. The last Minister did substantially nothing at all about this problem. The new Minister of Labor is most unlikely to shirk a solution.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Coca Cola Bot St L	25c	.. July	20	July 10
Lindell Tr St L	25c	.. July	1	June 19
Irregular				
Eagle Picher L	10c	.. July	15	July 5
Glen Alden Coal	25c	.. July	20	July 5
Mueller Brass	50	.. June	28	June 22
So Acid & Sulphur	25c	.. June	15	June 10
Initial				
No Ohio Tel (new)	17½c	.. July	15	June 15
Squ & Sons pf A	$1.25	Q Aug.	1	July 15
Regular				
Allegh V Bk Pitts	$1.25	S July	1	June 28
Ca Bronze	37½c	Q Aug.	1	July 19
Do pf	$1.25	Q Aug.	1	July 19
Cent Hud G & E	20c	Q Aug.	1	June 29
Coca Cola Bot St L	25c	Q July	20	July 10
Cresson C G M & M	2c	.. Auf.	15	July 31
Cumul Tr Shs	9½c	.. July	15	
1st N B N Milford	$3	S June	29	June 27
Gor & Bel 1st pf	$1.50	Q July	1	June 27
Kennedys,Inc. pf	31¼c	Q July	15	June

Prominent at N. E. A. Convention

By a Staff Photographer

Two on Speakers' Platform at Milwaukee

Milton C. Potter (left,) Superintendent of Schools, Milwaukee, Wis., who presented guests of honor at the first general session of the National Education Association's 78th annual convention. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh (right), President of Boston University, spoke at vesper services.

Problems of European War Studied by U. S. Educators

Continued from Page 1

dress," an Isaiah or Jeremiah in its field. For Psalms he offered the "Star Spangled Banner"; and for "the gospel of true Americanism, good news when it was uttered and good news still"—Abraham Lincoln's second inaugural address. "We have our epistles, too," he went on, "the greatest of them being the last article written by Woodrow Wilson, entitled 'The Road Away from Revolution.'"

Stating that it is important that the ideals of the founding fathers be rehearsed to each new generation and especially important in the face of the present world conflict between "two irreconcilably divergent theories of government," Dr. Marsh described the "marks of an American whose life squares with the doctrines of 'The American Canon' as tolerant, having a concept of government as the servant of the people and subject to the enlightened will of the people, taking his stand for equality of opportunity and equality before the law.

"He will stand for education, and will insist that education shall not be regimented, knowing that the surest way to get rid of a bad idea is to supplant it with a good one, and that the effectual way to disseminate the right idea is by education," he said also. "He will defend freedom of worship, and will himself be a worshipper of God." He further designated the lives of the founders of the republic as "God-centered," and concluded by declaring that "no people's rule over itself is safe unless there be intelligence, morality, and a great faith in God."

Miss Hinrichs' Reminder

Also stressing the theme of democracy, Miss Amy Hinrichs, President of the N. E. A. and Principal of the Audubon School, New Orleans, reminded her audience this morning that since "our government gives expression to public opinion, 'it is essential that public opinion be enlightened.'" (Quoting George Washington.)

She presented as the biggest and most urgent task of educators the need of interpreting to the American people the fundamental importance and basic significance of education in a democracy.

"Give the people a light and they will find the way," she quoted.

This democracy theme persists, indeed gives hint that it will impregnate every session. Vigorous are some of the speakers in their efforts to awaken the people to combating totalitarianism and apathy with the positive educational attack.

"Where are our wits that we do not understand?" challenged Dr. Allen Stockdale, of the National Association of Manufacturers, addressing the Department of Classroom Teachers today. He had been describing the "American Way of Life," showing what he felt to be its fundamental beauty and strength of concept.

'Depression' a 'Luxury'

"Even a depression in America is a luxury in any other part of the world," he maintained. "There is no place under the sun where you can see privately-owned automobiles of workers parked at the factories where they are at work. Wages are higher, homes are safer, conditions better, peace more permanent, people happier here than anywhere else in the world. . . . Where are our wits that we do not understand? Where are our tongues that we do not speak? Where are our energies that we do not organize to defend the foundation principles of our national life?

"The American way is challenged today as never before. Democracy faces real dangers from Europe. America must be defended," he declared, "in thought, in spirit, and in actual material defense."

"The World Scene" as the subject of tonight's general session, with talks by H. V. Kaltenborn, radio news commentator, on America's place in the world situation, and by Mrs. Concha Romero James, of the Pan American Union, on the future of democracy in the Western Hemisphere, is expected further to amplify this week's earnest study of education for the American way of life. And as the convention pages turn, other aspects of the subject are revealed, among them the relation of youth's problems to the safety of democracy, Pan-American relations in education, the control of school funds, and the future of adult education.

Endeavorers Uphold Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 1—"Reaffirmed Christianity," not any "new way of life"—is still the answer to the world's problems, even in the face of turbulent changes, 1,500 delegates to the forty-ninth annual convention of the New York State Christian Endeavor resolved here today.

The platform, adopted on Saturday, pledges the Endeavorers' allegiance to America and the Monroe Doctrine, but "respectfully calls the attention of those who govern us that as yet no acts of aggression have been committed against Americans and no part of our territory has been invaded."

"In the light of these facts we urge those who govern us to lead us in the paths of peace," it adds.

The delegates resolved to work to safeguard individual rights, recognized "the need for sacrificial giving," and opposed intolerance and anti-Semitic influences.

Apathy, rather than revolt, is the chief danger youth is facing, A. A. Meyded, director of resident training centers for the National Youth Administration in New York State, told the convention.

"American youth hasn't been thinking enough, hasn't been challenging the dictums of society," he said, adding, "A listless apathy easily can become a national catastrophe. There are no longer any geographic frontiers."

Establishment of Christian homes in which the principles of sacrifice, humility, and generosity are practiced is the best safeguard against disputes among nations, the Rev. Walter D. Cavert, Superintendent of Education for the New York State Presbyterian Synod, said.

"Children will appreciate the worth of the individual and the sacredness of human personality only through their experience in a home where the rights of each member are fully respected and where weakness is protected instead of exploited," he said.

WPA to Play Part in Defense

Continued from Page 1

abling the Federal Government to pay the entire cost of projects deemed necessary to national defense or to meet disasters. Heretofore, a 25 per cent contribution had to be obtained from a local sponsor before work could begin.

While describing the versatile character of WPA as beneficial to national defense, Colonel Harrington rebuked those who have been advocating total abolition of the WPA in its present form.

"The primary responsibility of WPA," he declared, "is still to provide work and wages for the needy unemployed. We cannot and should not fail to discharge this responsibility, because these wages mean food, clothing and shelter for needy families. Therefore we must continue to carry on our program in communities where the projects upon which we are working, although they may be of great public benefit, are not directly connected with preparedness."

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

New South Wales

Sydney (Fifth Church): Town Hall, Crystal Street, Petersham, 8 p. m. Aug. 15.

United States

Alaska

Ketchikan: Masonic Temple, 407 Main Street, 8 p. m., July 30. Radiocast Station KGBV 900 kilocycles.

Connecticut

Greenwich: High School Auditorium, Field Point Road, 8:15 p. m., July 12.

Michigan

Baldwin: Township Auditorium, Main Street, 8 p. m., July 9.

Two War Relief Movements Get Under Way in the U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—Even as Balkan map-changes added to Europe's refugee total, American war relief efforts moved forward on several fronts today, with two nation-wide fund-raising campaigns announced, one by the Allied Relief Fund to secure $5,000,000 for bringing British and other European children now in Britain to the United States; the other by the Young Men's Christian Association, seeking $100,000 for war-prisoner work in Europe.

Other developments today, indicative of Europe's growing need and American response to it, were:

1. Dispatch of letters to pastors throughout the Nation by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, in an "emergency call to the churches" urging immediate special offerings and sustained giving to meet refugee needs in Europe and China.

2. Organization of the American Friends of Norway, with Johannes Westergaard as President and many Norwegian Americans on its Board of Directors, to supplement the fund-raising activities of Norwegian Relief, Inc., and to "crystallize public opinion" in the United States in favor of a free and independent Norway.

3. Announcement by Dorothy Canfield Fisher, National Chairman of the Children's Crusade for Children, that over 13,500,000 pennies have been contributed by American school children to help child refugees of war-stricken nations. This was the total of a drive which officially lasted only 10 days in the schools.

Indorsed by Lothian

The Allied Relief Fund has undertaken the $5,000,000 campaign at the request of American Government officials and with the indorsement of Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to Washington, according to Winthrop W. Aldrich, President of the Fund. Local committees are now being formed in nearly every State, and the drive will open formally on July 4.

As quickly as contributions are received they will be turned over to the United States Committee for the care of Europe's children, the organization started just a week ago, with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as Honorary Chairman and Marshall Field as active chairman, to handle the movement of child evacuees from potential war zones in Britain to American havens.

The Committee has already, in co-operation with the State Department and federal immigration authorities, inaugurated a system to facilitate movement of children from Britain to the United States, and is now rapidly forming subcommittees headed by trained child welfare workers, which will handle child-placing in all sections of the Nation.

Child refugees to the United States will fall into two general classes: children of British parents between the ages of 6 and 15, who will constitute the larger class, and children who have found haven in England from France and other continental countries. It is understood that within the next fortnight the first contingent of children to arrive under a general program will reach Canada from Britain; thereafter, numbers will arrive in Canada and the United States as vessels are available.

Y. M. C. A. Drive Opens

Among those assisting Mr. Aldrich will be the following directors of the Allied Relief Fund: Robert Woods Bliss, George Blumenthal, David Bruce, Frederic R. Coudert, Clarence Dillon, Watson C. Emmet, Marshall Field, Leon Fraser, Clark Minor, James H. Perkins, Frank L. Polk, John D. Rockefeller, 3rd., Harold Vanderbilt, John Hay Whitney and William Woodward.

The Y. M. C. A.'s drive to raise $100,000 by September for assistance to European prisoners of war was launched today in a letter from Cleveland E. Dodge, Chairman, and John E. Manley, General Secretary, of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. to the movement's 1,200 associations in the United States. Four weeks ago the drive had been pointed toward a $50,000 goal, but the swift advance of the German armies, which resulted in thousands of prisoners taken, plus receipt of an urgent cablegram from the Y. M. C. A.'s World Alliance headquarters in Geneva, led to the decision to double the goal.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, detailing the united relief efforts of various Protestant denominations, said these groups were co-ordinating the work of their relief committees through the Council's recently inaugurated Committee on Foreign Relief appeals in the churches, and through the Foreign Missions Conference of North America. This Committee recommends to the churches certain church-affiliated agencies carrying on war relief, among them the American Friends Service Committee, Church Committee for China Relief, American Committee for Christian Refugees, Central Bureau for Relief of Evangelical Churches in Europe, International Missionary Council, Lutheran World Convention, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., and American Bible Society.

Americans to Quit Lisbon

LISBON, July 1 (AP)—The Greek passenger liner Nea Hellas is scheduled to leave Portugal for New York July 3 carrying an undisclosed number of American refugees.

School Provides Retail Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—The Trade and Industrial School, now in its third year, keeps expanding in its usefulness to the South. This year, it has opened a course of instruction for retailers and merchandisers, something entirely new in this section.

These courses, especially designed for this business, include retail organization and management, retail copy writing, interior decorating, applied art in window display, and fashions in men's apparel. In addition, during the second term, there will be courses in fashions, textiles, store selling, and problems in merchandising. Store employment and training methods, color, line and design, and nontextile courses will be offered in the last term's studies.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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ELMHURST, N. Y., 94-35 Alstyne Ave.—Attractive, sunny, double room, next bath; private house; free parking; 10 minutes Fair, 30 minutes Times Sq.; $1.50 per person. Tel. Newtown 9-5616.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, recent arrival from South America, 10 years' experience those markets (and 8 years China), sales engineer, executive, general import, export, industrial plants (especially complete flour mills, elevators), offers services to firm, doing business or wishing expansion in Latin American markets. Write Box W-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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United States and Canada

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Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, July 7, 21; Aug. 4, 18; Sept. 1, 15.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL) 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast. 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., July 7, Aug. 4, Sept. 1.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 1.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m. Sept. 1.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc (243.6m), Sept. 29.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on July 7, Aug. 4, Sept. 1.

New York

New York—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on July 7, 21.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on July 14, 28, Aug. 11, 25; Sept. 8, 22.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on July 7, Aug. 4, Sept. 1.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, July 7, 21; Aug. 4, 18; Sept. 1, 15.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on July 7.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on July 7, 21; Aug. 4, 18; Sept. 1, 15.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on July 7, Aug. 4, Sept. 1.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on July 7, 21; Aug. 4, 18; Sept. 1, 15.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc, July 14, 28; Aug. 11, 25; Sept. 8, 22.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on July 21, Aug. 18, Sept. 15.

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We Carry Sun Oil Products

Bathing Suit Headquarters for All the Family
Men, women, misses, boys, and girls will find us ready to serve them with the right bathing suits for fun on the beach and fun in the water. Also ready with all the accessories that add to your pleasure. Mail orders filled.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
Portland, Maine

WATCHES
An Ideal Graduation Gift
Reliability Guaranteed
CARTER BROS. CO.
Jewelers Portland, Me.

A New Coiffure and a
Pre-Treet Rilling Koolerwave
is an adventure in beauty
The Heinz Beauty Salon
Telephone 3-5633
LIBBY BUILDING 10 CONGRESS SQ.
PORTLAND, ME.

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

Cameras—Artist Supplies
Paper Napkins and Cups
Picnic Supplies
Loring, Short & Harmon
Monument Square, Portland, Maine

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

Graduation Watches
For the Class of 1940
We invite you to see our selection.
J. A. Merrill & Co.
Jewelers Since 1851

Good Automobile Liability INSURANCE
Is Inexpensive Comfort
See Me About It
PHILIP H. MacDONALD
912 Chapman Bldg. Tel. 2-8301

Harmon & Newcomb
PORTLAND, MAINE
Fashion Park Clothes
Knox Hats—Arrow Shirts

YOUR NEGATIVES
● deserve the best possible developing and printing. When you send your films to us, you are assured of clear, sparkling pictures.
BICKNELL *Photo Service*
15 PREBLE STREET ● PORTLAND

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

New Hampshire

CONCORD

Destroy Garden Bugs and Worms
Our line of garden sprays is at your service. All the popular kinds in stock. Sprayers from 20 cents to $1.00. Dry powder dusters at 75 cents.
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

ATHERTON'S RADIO SHOP
125 No. Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Exclusive Philco Dealer
RADIO, REFRIGERATION
AIR CONDITIONING

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store..... 41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store ..... 81 South St.
The Concord Public Market, 9 No. Main St.
The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

TYDOL SUPER-SERVICE STATION
HALL BROS. CO. MANAGEMENT
35 So. Main St.
Gasoline—Lubrication
Oil

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

"SPECIAL" SACHET
eugene
FOR CROQUIGNOLE WAVING
Miss Lang's Beauty Parlor
72 No. Main Street Tel. 2880

FROST-WHITE NECKTHINGS
Truly dramatic against your deep Summer tan!
HARRY G. EMMONS

You'll always do better at
LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

HUBERT COAL COMPANY
34 NO. MAIN ST., CONCORD, N. H.
CLEERCOAL
Reading coal, Providence coke, Soft coal, Range and Fuel Oils

DOVER

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Tel. 57
Texaco Certified Service
Range and Fuel Oil
Goodyear Tires, Exide Battery
Sales and Service

LACONIA

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
657 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

J. P. PITMAN CO.
519 MAIN STREET
Bay State Paints, Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils, Fishing Licenses Issued

MANCHESTER

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

Checker Cab Co., Inc.
Largest Taxi Service in the State
BUSES AVAILABLE
15 Stark Street Tel. 90

GLORIOUS 4TH
Swim Suits and Cool Cottons
STOP—looking around
GO—to Pariseau's
The Style Center of New Hampshire
PARISEAU'S Inc.
1008 Elm Street

Personal Attention
Given your Watch Repair Needs
All work guaranteed
N. GUY RUITER
922 Elm Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Here's to
July 4th Freedom

Relax in Slacks, Sport Coats, Swim Trunks and Tops, Lightweight Sweaters, Sport Shirts. Everything for Sportmen

CHARLES M. FLOYD CO.

PICTURE FRAMING

Special Prices for Diplomas

We will gladly help you in selecting the correct frame for your picture. At your Sherwin-Williams Paint Store.

Manchester Paint & Wallpaper Co.
1151 ELM STREET

Your 4th of July Costume and also from then on Cottons! ! !

Embroidered Piquot, Chambray. Many lace trimmed—All very cool and lovely

MISS LILI CHARTIER
50 Hanover St.

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

NU TONE Door Chimes
Replace your noisy doorbell. No extra wiring needed. $1 to $8.95. An addition to your kitchen in looks as well as tone.
G. F. ST. LAWRENCE & SON
71 Hanover St. Phone 7885

P. J. CAMPBELL
REAL ESTATE
Special Values Now in
Camps, Summer Homes and Shore Properties
782 Summer Street Phone 1221

PHONE 345
Still Time for Your 4th of July Permanents or Wave
Look your best now and the rest of the summer.
IDA PATZKE
21 DUBUQUE STREET

NASHUA

Prospect Service Station
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
M. E. Jewett, Prop. 265 Main St. Ph. 3980

Blow Your Money First Into Good Food

JULY 4 CELEBRATE WITH QUALITY GROCERIES—MEATS

MOORE'S MARKET
31 MAIN STREET TEL. 2800

PORTSMOUTH

We Always Have Summer!
Summer Sheer Dresses
$5.95
Sharkskin Dresses
Size 9 to 44
$3.95
Our new bathing suits are ready for your inspection
$1.95 to $8.95
GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

FAMOUS SHOES
Red Cross, Florsheim, Taylor Made
Queen Quality
Correctly Fitted
SHAINES BOOT SHOP

Portsmouth Ice & Coal Company
READING ANTHRACITE
COAL—COKE
RANGE—FUEL
Summer prices — coal and coke in effect now
Tel. Portsmouth 86 94 Langdon Street

The CANDY SHOP
A Special Treat—
Our Homemade Ice Cream
14 Market St. Tel. 130

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

THE WARD PRINTING CO.
202 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.
Phone 962
Frank J. Lutz Henry C. Wilkinson

"Say it with Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
89 Broadway Tel. 918
Greenhouses Tel. 86

NEWPORT
(Continued)

A Complete Line of
Meats and Groceries
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
JAMES A. EDDY SONS
237 Thames Street Tel. 109

The Century Store
LADY PEPPERELL SHEETS
WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

PROVIDENCE

Children Know the Difference!
Be sure they get our
Pure Grade A Raw Milk
MAELLVERN FARM
W. H. GREENE
Oaklawn, R. I. Telephone Valley 845

Pickford
Seasonable Millinery
APPROPRIATE ACCESSORIES
5 Wayland Square GAspee 8533

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

Complete repair and lubrication service for all make cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

Complete and Guaranteed Service
for all makes of cars
Ford Herbys inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

Be Safed
use Southern's Service
Dependable and Quality Dry Cleaning
SOUTHERN
DRY CLEANING CO.
ALEX. 60 IVY 1300

LYNCHBURG

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
BEACHWEAR
For Fun in the Sun

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

LYNCHBURG'S OWN CHAIN
Spry
Bibee's
Choice Meats
Fruits Vegetables

RIVERMONT
Cleaners Dyers
Reliable, Careful Work Done Try Us
Phone 200 1220 Rivermont Ave.

Special Summer
REDUCTIONS
in Every Department
Moses & Co.

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.
NEW
Summer Apparel
For Children

NORFOLK

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES
for the Family
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

Thirty-six Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Tidewater's Largest and Most Modern Store for Men and Boys
GRANBY STREET AND TAZEWELL

ROANOKE

ROANOKE'S MOST MODERN DAIRY
LABORATORY CONTROL FOR YOUR PROTECTION
DIAL 5501

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
Stationers, Office Outfitters, Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
Dial 6241

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
108 GRANDIN ROAD Dial 2-3128
Delivery Service

A. R. MINTON Inc.
FRESH and CURED MEATS
POULTRY - EGGS
24 EAST CAMPBELL AVENUE
Phone 2-7205 Quick Service

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch-Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

Moss Esso Service System
124 W. Salem Ave. Dial 2-1115
Roanoke's Newest Parking Center
Distributors for Seiberling Tires
Prompt Road Service

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Covie & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

HENRY BROS., INC.
212 BROAD STREET TELEPHONE 32-111
GOODYEAR
EASY PAY TERMS
Get the Goodyear Tires, Batteries and Accessories you need now by using our Budget Plan. Terms to suit.

CLARKSBURG

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
MEATS AND PRODUCE
Headquarters for Stokley's Finest Products
236 Milford St. Phones 74-75-76-77

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
Satisfying Service
Phone 600-601-602-603

MORGANTOWN

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

THOMAS CLEANERS, Inc.
Dependable Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

WHEELING

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking — Shoe Dyeing and Tinting — Clothes Cleaning and Pressing — Glove Cleaning
1061 SHORT MARKET STREET

NATHAN KRAUS
Delicatessen
Deviled Crabs—Salads
Imported and Domestic Cheese
68 12TH STREET

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290, 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

No matter where you holiday this summer just write
Robinson's
SHOPPING SERVICE
A personal shopper will take care of your needs promptly and carefully

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St 2-4823

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

CAMPBELL MOTORS
(OTTAWA) LIMITED
SALES Ford SERVICE
265 Laurier Ave., West
OFFICE 2-9441

You'll Enjoy Dining in the Rideau Room
Murphy-Gamble Limited

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank St. 7-0235

Hackett's
SHOES AND SHOE REPAIRS
Articulator Shoes
$7.50 and $8.50
428 Bank at Gladstone Phone 2-4700
Branch Store: 44 Bank Street 2-3709
Prompt city-wide delivery service

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Furnace Cleaning
Electric Vacuum Method
234 BANK STREET 2-5777

HEINZ TOMATO JUICE
R. E. POWELL GROCER
Phone 2-2411
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

• *Dunfield's* •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperence

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery
LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

DAVIS GROCERY
Vegetables, Fruit, Cooked Meat
1664 QUEEN ST. W. LA. 7749
We Deliver

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street, ME 3566-7-8-9

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution
Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

HERE'S NEW
"REVITALIZED" Dry Cleaning
will bring back smart newness to your garments. Send us your next Drycleaning order and let us show you.
LLOYDBROOK 7161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop . . .
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew
& COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

FURS
OF QUALITY
by
Grande & Marchand
LIMITED
1450 St. Catherine Street W.

AGNEW-SURPASS
SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from 3.95 to 9.00

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

W. R. CLARKE
Insurance of All Kinds
Specializing in Annuities
623 DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING
Phones: Office LA 7227—Res. AT. 3177

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

QUEBEC
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

Hayes Garage
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 Drummond Street
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

WALTER
THE HAIRDRESSER
Individual, Artistic Hairdressing
1396 St. Catherine St. W.
Room 307 — at Bishop
HArbour 8814

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
Makers of
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION LOAF

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address any letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER now welcomes passing or permanent guests of all ages; week-ends a specialty. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
Bookbinder
19, Werrington St., London, N. W. 1.
Phone: EUSton 1071-2

DRESSMAKING

LONDON, 17, Callow Street, S. W. 3. BARBARA BANHAM.
Coats and gowns made to measure. West End experience. Reasonable charges. FLA. 4622

DUPLICATING

NEAT, accurate work at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street; convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious unfurnished flats in countried surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215—£415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W.14. Telephone Western 0181.

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 6392
Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators. 57 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, Honor Oak Park—Unfurnished semi-detached villa; 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, kitchen, bathroom, etc., electric light; rent £60 per annum. Box W-1562 BCM/CSM, London.

INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
61 St. Leonards Court, East Sheen
London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us; silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.
Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10.
Depot at 103 Portobello Road North Kensington

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 13/14 Camomile St., London, E.C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON — Large divan room, redecorated; South aspect; basin, H. and C.; inclusive terms or meals as desired; personal attention. 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. WEStern 4925.

POST WANTED

AS COMPANION secretary, young lady, active, willing; own typewriter; French; ready travel. Box W-1578, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

KENSINGTON, 42 Warwick Gardens, London, W. 14 — Residential rooms, breakfasts, baths, e. l. and service from 25/- p. w.; neat Christian Science church. Phone WESTern 4758.

LONDON, Hampstead, 124 Greencroft Gardens, N.W. 6—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C., meals optional, restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 2 to 3 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles, Tel. MAI. 2634.

LONDON, Miss Baker, 13 St. George's Sq., S. W. 1.—Bed-sitting rooms from 14/6; fitted gas rings; meals by arrangement. Victoria 3306.

LONDON, S. W. 5.—Comfortable divan rooms, double or single, with breakfast, other meals optional; constant hot water. 20, Bramham Gardens, Earl's Court. FRO. 1663.

LONDON: Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty Seven" Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2—Comfortably furnished rooms; H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing. LANgham 2679.

LONDON: EARLS COURT—Comfortable divan rooms, with breakfast; gas rings, concealed H. and C.; permanents, 24/6, 28/-, 31/6, 35/-, 45/6 single; nightly 6/6, 7/-. Flaxman 6059. 17 Bramham Gdns., S. W. 5.

TAILORING

N. GREEN, Exclusive Ladies' Tailoring, Fur Work. Expert Workmanship. Long Coats, Costumes, Furs Scientifically Cleaned, Dyed, Repaired, Remodeled. 41, Marloes Road, Kensington, London, Western 2748.

TEA ROOMS

Meet for lunch or tea at:
THE MONTROSE
43 New Oxford Street, London, W.C. 1
Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7205

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN AND RYAN
Queens Elm, Corner Church Street, Chelsea
London, Flaxman 2747
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday; Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12.45 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber LTD.
for
Scientific Foot Fitting
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

Ethel Oakley Ltd.
50 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3
Artists in Hairdressing Beauty Culture
(Phyllis Earle Methods)
(Close to Harrods) Tel. Ken. 0843

INCOME TAX
Recovered and Adjusted
Consult MISS H. M. BAKER
64 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1
Income Tax Returns, Super Tax Returns. Repayment Claims of all descriptions including those for British subjects resident abroad. Telephone Holborn 0377

UNREPEATABLE BARGAINS
RAINCOATS (70/- quality) 50/- each
SOCKS (6/6 quality) 3/6 pair
Call early or 'Phone HOLborn 3522 for details.
J. W. TACON Menswear Specialist Estab. over 100 years
275 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1

CHAS. HAYWARD
Hair Specialist
All kinds of artistic hairwork executed
The most up-to-date methods of Permanent Waving including the latest wireless method
68 Queensway, Bayswater, W.
Bayswater 2615

ALAN McAFEE, LTD.
38 Dover Street, London, W. 1
Ladies' and Men's
SPORTS SHOES
and
RIDING BOOTS

When in WESTMINSTER Visit the
GUERNSEY CAKE SHOP
LUNCHES · TEAS · HOME MADE CAKES
36 Palmer St., S.W.1.

BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
F. WHITTLESEA
1 and 2 Dacre Chambers
Strutton Ground, S. W. 1
ABBey 2826

UMBRELLAS
REPAIRS AND RECOVERING
TRAVEL AND LEATHER GOODS
MILLINGEN
Actual Manufacturers
57, Old Broad St., E. C. 2
(Near Liverpool St. Station)

Motor Insurance
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

Frankness

Ad in a western paper:

$11.50 Mahogany-finished Magazine Carrier. It really looks like a poultry feeder, but it's worth $2.98.

$10.75 Mahogany-finished Fernery. An eyesore to us. You take and look at it for $5.95.

$18.50 Blue decorated ditto. This was made for plants, but it's been planted here too long. We'll transplant it for $9.25.

$16.00 Bird Cage and Stand. Bought to hold a canary, but any bird can have it for $8.00.

$49.50 Solid Walnut Console Table with Mirror. If we keep it any longer we shall have to sell it as an antique. $19.85.—Exchange.

The Genius

A new recruit was asked by his officer to find the ship's position.

The recruit returned after a long absence and handed the officer a piece of paper showing their position. The officer immediately came to attention and saluted. The new recruit said: "Why did you salute me, sir?"

The officer replied: "I did not salute you, I saluted the King. According to the position you have worked out, we are now in Buckingham Palace."

Hat Institute, Inc., Elects Reynolds to Presidency

Ralph K. Reynolds was elected president of The Hat Institute, Inc., yesterday at the organization's seventeenth annual meeting at 358 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Reynolds is president and general manager of Mallory Hat Co.

Hat Institute, Inc.
Has got a new head
Now wouldn't you think
They'd have new hats, instead?

Daily Quotation

DOUBT is a great distorting glass—the difficulties of life decrease the moment they are faced.—WARWICK DEEPING.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Blueprints Are Made?

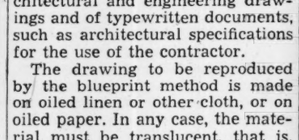
A blueprint is an inexpensive photo-print on paper or other suitable surface according to a method devised by Sir John Herschel in 1840. In the early days of photography the process was used for printing copies of photographic negatives. Today, however, blueprints are used almost exclusively for making negative copies of architectural and engineering drawings and of typewritten documents, such as architectural specifications for the use of the contractor.

The drawing to be reproduced by the blueprint method is made on oiled linen or other cloth, or on oiled paper. In any case, the material must be translucent, that is, able to let light through. The drawing is made with India ink or other opaque substance which prevents the light from passing through the lines drawn.

Blueprint paper may be sensitized by a solution of two iron salts, ferric ammonium citrate and potassium ferricyanide. The drawing is put on top of the blueprint paper and exposed to a strong light, such as an electric arc light or sunlight. The light, passing through the translucent material at all points not covered by the lines of the drawing, causes one of the ferric salts to change to a ferrous salt.

The print is then developed by washing in plain water, which causes the ferrous salt to combine chemically with the other ferric salt, producing a deep, pleasing blue color, known as "Turnbull's blue." The portions protected from the light by the lines of the drawing are not chemically changed and remain white when the blueprint is developed.

The blueprint process is similar to the ordinary photographic process, but the sensitizing of the paper is done with iron salts instead of the more expensive silver salts, and no chemicals at all are required in the developing and fixing bath. Because of the cheapness



ARCHITECTS' PLANS ARE VERY FAMILIAR BLUEPRINT SUBJECTS

of the materials used, the permanence of the resulting prints, and the simplicity and ease of the method, the blueprint process has found very wide use in reproducing the drawings of architectural and engineering draftsmen.

Blueprints of typewritten specifications are made just as drawing prints are made. It is only necessary that the type be opaque and the paper translucent.

—W. P. Keasbey

'Soap' Grows on Trees

Soap nuts, which grew on trees in India, have been used there since ancient times to wash textiles and jewelry.

Monitor Camera Club from James A. Eden, Leeds, England

Harmony?

From all appearances the music is both loud and enthusiastic.

Daily Anecdote

An Excellent Plan

Those who experience difficulty recovering borrowed books might try the plan employed by the famous clergyman, Henry Ward Beecher.

One night Mr. Beecher appeared at the home of a friend, and without any preliminaries demanded, "Rossiter, why don't you bring back that Ruskin you borrowed?"

"Oh, Mr. Beecher," the friend exclaimed, "I'm so sorry you had to come for it. Wait a minute, and I'll go upstairs and get it."

Beecher burst out laughing. "At last! At last!" he shouted.

"What do you mean?" demanded the other.

"At last I've found the book," Beecher replied. "You know I didn't have the least idea who borrowed it, so I have been going around to all my friends demanding to know when they would return it. All the others denied all knowledge of it, but when I reached you—well, I found the book. In the future I'll know how to recover my missing volumes!"

A Verse for Today . . .

He shall feed his flock like a shepherd: he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom.—ISA. 40:11.

Where Would You Find—

1. Block Island?
2. Sandoz Knob?
3. Terre Haute?
4. A transport system known as "Underground?"
5. The capital of Syria?
6. The Keweenaw Waterway?
7. Montmartre?
8. The birthplace of James A. Garfield?
9. Casas Grandes?
10. The American "Cleopatra's Needle"?

(Answers appear on this page)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company

Aherne, Brian (brī′-ăn ə-hûrn′)—Screen star.

Kuznetsoff, Admiral Nicholas (kōōz-nĭ-tsôf′)—Commissar of Naval Affairs in Soviet Russia.

Lavrentieff, Vasily (vä-syĭ′-lyĭ lä-vrĕn′-tyĭf)—Newly appointed Soviet Ambassador to Rumania.

Lequerica, José Felix (hō-sā′ fā′-lēks lā′-kä-rē′-kä)—Spanish Ambassador to France.

Palazzo Venezia (pä-lät′-tsô vä-nä′-tsyä) — Mussolini's headquarters in Rome.

Rosso, Dr. Augusto (ou-gōō′-stô rōs′-sô)—Italian Ambassador to Russia, recently returned to that country after a prolonged absence.

Tass (täs)—Official Soviet news agency.

Timoshenko, Marshal Semyon (sĕ-myôn′ tyĭ-mō′-shĕn-kô)—Russian Commissar of Defense.

Toledano, Vicente Lombardo (vē-sĕn′-tā lōm-bär′-thō tō′-lä-thä′-nō) — Mexican labor leader.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bari (bä′-rē) — Strategic Italian port facing Yugoslavia across the Adriatic Sea.

Big Diomede (dī′-ō-mēd)—Island 150 miles northwest of Nome, Alaska, where Russia was reported to be constructing a radio station and an air field.

Cherbourg (shĕr′-bōōr′) — French manufacturing seaport and naval arsenal on the English Channel, recently taken by the Germans.

Djibouti (jē′-bōō′-tē′)—African port on the Gulf of Aden and capital of French Somaliland, long a subject of tension between France and Italy.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; BON; yet; zh=z in azure.

Monitor Camera Club from Howard N. Findley New York City

Framed!

There may be a questioning look on this Sealyham, but he also reveals an eagerness to participate in the antics of his young master.

Footnotes to History

U. S. Basal Coin Never Minted

Did you know that the foundation coin of the United States currency, the gold dollar, has never been minted?

With the political decline of Bryan and the free-silverites coincident to the successful prosecution of the Spanish-American War by the Republican administration, Congressional leaders of that party determined to settle the bothersome coinage question for all time.

A committee in the House of Representatives drafted and passed a bill satisfactory to the G. O. P. contingent, but the measure was held up in the Senate while amended. In March, 1899, a satisfactory compromise was attained, and the bill was signed by President McKinley.

This coinage law, the "Act of 1900," provided that the gold dollar was to be the monetary unit of the United States, with all moneys to be printed or coined on that basis. Actually, American mints have never turned out the gold dollar, simply because its size would make it a deterrent to the easy passage of money. Instead, citizens have proffered legal tender notes on the dollar basis in lieu of coin.

With the theoretically temporary abandonment of the gold standard by the present Administration, the gold dollar as the basic unit stands in abeyance, but to all intents and purposes the coin unit remains the same.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

Texas Poultry Trade

Poultry raising in Texas is a $45,000,000-a-year business and the State ranks first in the Nation in the production of turkeys.

R. O. T. C. Units

Units of the Reserve Officers Training Corps are maintained in 275 schools and enrollment in the Corps is about 154,000.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Temporary Loss

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat)

St. Louis

Harold D. Davidson, head of a local concern, is more firmly convinced than ever that there are honest people in the world.

One of the boys employed by him lost a package containing $91 in cash and two checks valued at $10 while en route to a neighborhood bank. After a frantic but fruitless search the boy tearfully reported his loss to Davidson.

Davidson was sadly ruminating over the lost receipts when a telephone rang and a man announced he had found the money. A short time later Walter Tracy, a driver for a local cleaning and dyeing company, drove up and handed him the lost funds.

Davidson in gratitude made him take $35 to pay a dental bill. "I learned he was enroute to a dentist when he found the package of money. So I pressed him to take $35 as a reward for his honesty."

Odds and Ends

Radio "Hams"

There are nearly 55,000 licensed amateur radio operators in the United States.

Less Than a Third

Only about 30 per cent of the milk produced in the United States is sold as fluid milk for drinking and cooking.

Aid to Building

Plywood is being made into wall panels as large as 8 by 20 feet.

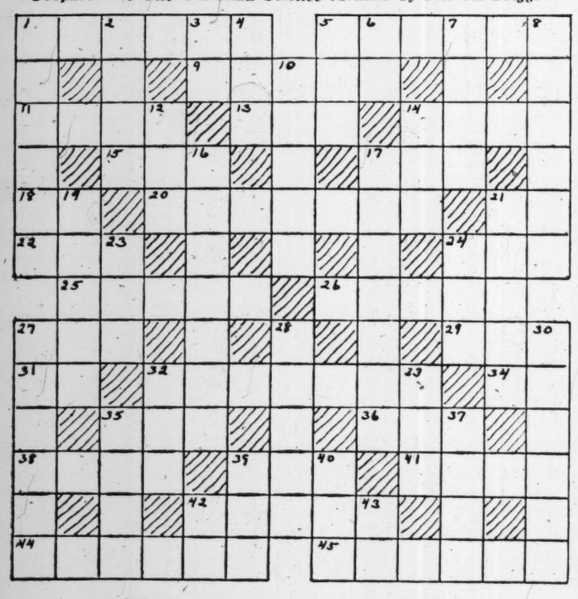
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. It is off the southern coast of Rhode Island; named for Adrian Block, a Dutch explorer.
2. A peak in the Black Mountains, North Carolina; 6,619 feet.
3. A manufacturing city in western Indiana.
4. The subway in London.
5. Beirut.
6. A canal connecting Lake Superior, Portage Bay, and Keweenaw Bar, Mich.; 25 miles long when completed.
7. A section of Paris, France.
8. Orange, Ohio; Nov. 19, 1831.
9. A village in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico; noted for its early Mexican buildings.
10. The Egyptian obelisk of pink granite is in Central Park, New York City.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is State flower of Rhode Island?
5—What State is east of Colorado?
9—Of what is a bear very fond?
11—What river is mentioned in "Antony and Cleopatra"?
13—In what month was Niccolo Machiavelli born?
14—You do what in a game of candlepins?
15—Snout of a sawfish is what?
17—A barrad is a cow, oak, or cap—which?
18—What is symbol for calcium?
20—According to Shakespeare, pansies are for what (sing.)?
21—Myself.
22—What country is noted for its chalk cliffs (abbrev.)?
24—An evergreen tree.
25—What animals drew Thor's chariot?
26—Who married Rebekah?
27—A nickname for "Margaret."
29—What English river flows into Bristol Channel?
31—Symbol for aluminum is what?
32—Who composed opera "Lakme"?
34—In speaking of Biblical Izrahiah, what pronoun would you use?
35—To express in words.
36—What did Moses hold that became a serpent?
38—What sculptured animal is at Lucerne, Switzerland?
39—What pronoun is used in Bible?
41—What did Jacob dig which still bears his name?
42—Who is the broom-maker in "Hansel and Gretel"?
44—What is Japanese name for Japan?
45—What is a commercial city of India?

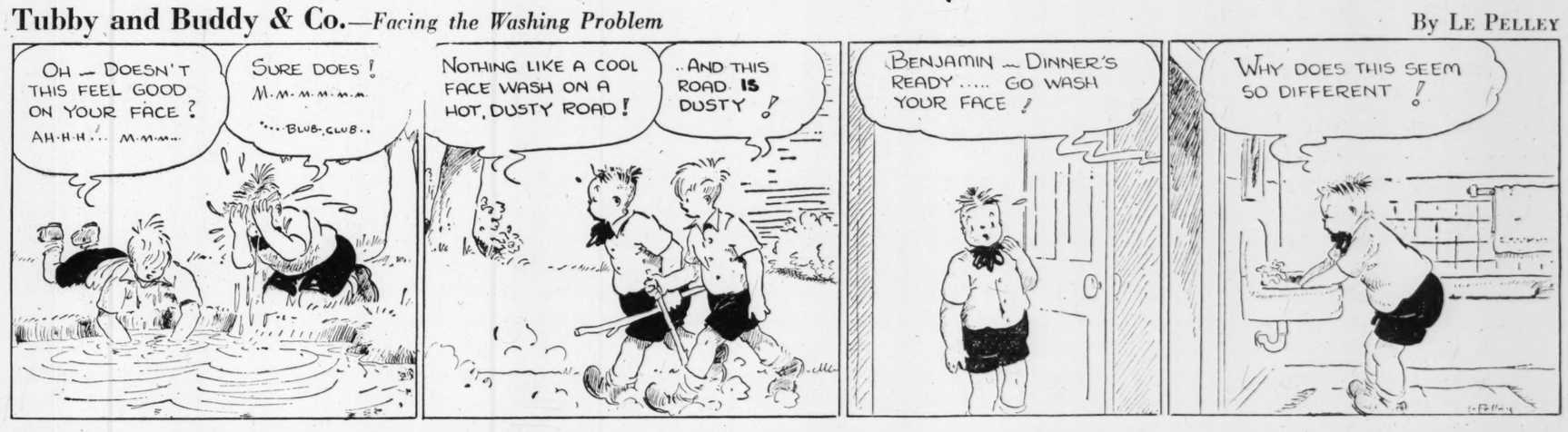
Down

1—What place is scene of opera "La Gioconda"?
2—What birds are called wise?
3—What is an exclamation of inquiry?
4—What is first name of Bowling in Smollett's "Roderick Random"?
5—What is an instrument to open a lock?
6—Always.
7—What word indicates a period in telegrams?
8—Oars of Cleopatra's barge were of what?
10—Who was seventh in order of minor prophets?
12—To consume.
14—What is Ariel's steed in "The Tempest"?
16—What mountain is highest in U. S.?
17—What is a manufacturing city of Pennsylvania?
19—Ben Adhem saw whom in a vision?
21—Who was sixth in order of minor prophets?
23—Who was ruler of Magog?
24—What is an antonym of "meager"?
27—Who was first husband of Ruth?
28—What is an antonym of "heavy"?
30—Who is Mr. Pickwick's man in "Pickwick Papers"?
32—Man's name.
33—To scatter.
35—What is mulligatawny?
37—Epes Sargent speaks of a home on the rolling what?
39—How many square meters in a declare?
40—What is monetary unit of Japan?
42—What is longest river in Italy?
43—Who was Egyptian sun-god?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Facing the Washing Problem*

By LE PELLEY

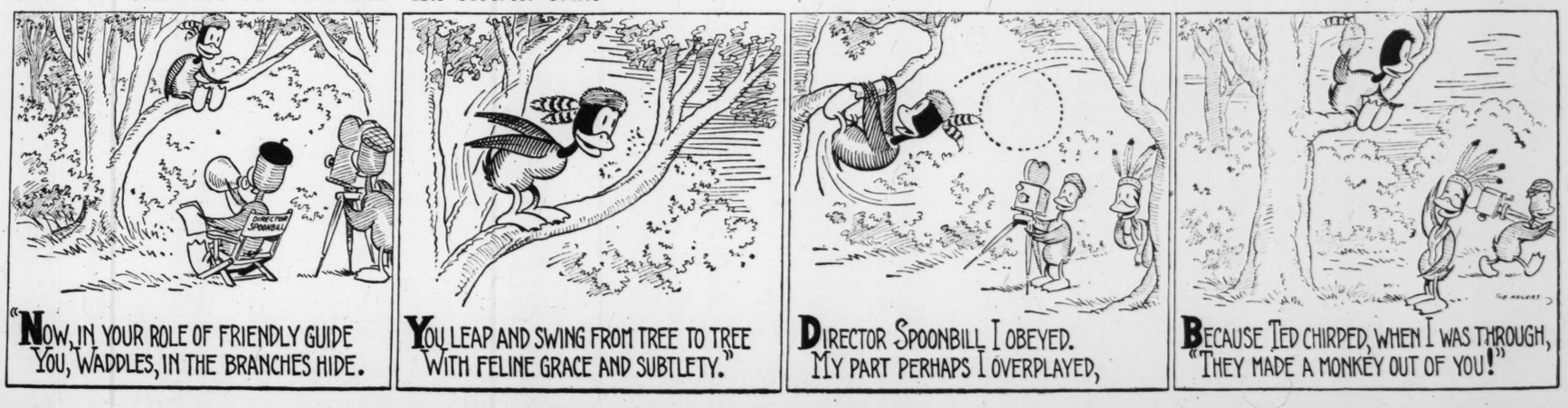

OH — DOESN'T THIS FEEL GOOD ON YOUR FACE?
AH-H-H... M-M-M-M
SURE DOES! M-M-M-M-M-M
....BLUB-BLUB..
NOTHING LIKE A COOL FACE WASH ON A HOT, DUSTY ROAD!
..AND THIS ROAD IS DUSTY!
BENJAMIN — DINNER'S READY..... GO WASH YOUR FACE!
WHY DOES THIS SEEM SO DIFFERENT!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*There's Nothing Like a Sprinkler on a Hot Day*

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*His Severest Critic*

THE HAGERS


DIRECTOR SPOONBILL
"NOW, IN YOUR ROLE OF FRIENDLY GUIDE YOU, WADDLES, IN THE BRANCHES HIDE.
YOU LEAP AND SWING FROM TREE TO TREE WITH FELINE GRACE AND SUBTLETY."
DIRECTOR SPOONBILL I OBEYED. MY PART PERHAPS I OVERPLAYED,
BECAUSE TED CHIRPED, WHEN I WAS THROUGH, "THEY MADE A MONKEY OUT OF YOU!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Pyrrhic Victories

Adolf Hitler has been winning military victories and losing "Lebensraum." This is the paradox—a most ingenious one, Joseph Stalin might remark—that Moscow diplomacy has illustrated with the march on Rumania. Stalin continues to win Hitler's war. Yes, and Mussolini's.

It was not for Alsace-Lorraine that Nazis marched into Poland. It was not because Hitler refused to enter into agreements to stabilize Western Europe that Britain and France could not live with him. For what they were worth, Hitler offered his pacts for a twenty-five-year peace to these Powers.

What he could not renounce was the "right" of Germans to obtain "living room" to the east. But the plan for "Lebensraum" has become a plan for attack on the British Isles. The effort to coerce small nations through intimidation has become an effort to overcome big ones through such a show of force as the world has not previously witnessed.

It has been spectacular. But has it been profitable? Possibly Stalin would say it has. He has been able to take over the Baltic States, home of great German communities for centuries—and to send the Germans "home" to the Third Reich. It should not be missed that his move into Bessarabia and Bucovina is reported to have sent some 80,000 Germans looking for new havens. This is a strange aspect for a coup that is described in Berlin as having German blessings.

Aside from the new element of uncertainty which Stalin's move has produced throughout the Balkans, Hitler has to reckon with the fact of Russian control over considerable food supplies on which Germany has been counting, and with the possibility of new Russian pressures on Rumania which may affect oil supplies. At the moment the Russian squeeze appears to have caused oil to spurt into the German machine, as Rumania is reported to have offered to exchange its oil for German support against Russia.

But this is only diplomatic fencing. The geography of Rumania is such that Russian forces could sweep over the plains behind the Carpathian and Transylvanian Mountains and take over or disorganize the entire supply of Rumanian oil. To counter such a move Germany would have to move troops through narrow passes and with Hungarian acquiescence, which probably would mean the general Balkan war that Germany is so anxious to avoid.

For Italy, Russia's penetration into the Balkans takes a more ominous shape than that of the hammer and sickle over northern areas of Rumania. For there are signs that Russia will sponsor Bulgarian claims against Rumania in the not distant future and that this sponsorship will be repaid by Bulgaria in the highly useful currency of air bases south of the Danube.

Even this apparently does not mark the limit of present Russian designs which already bring the coveted Dardanelles into the shifting picture. Reported bids to Turkey for a Russian share in the defense of these strike at traditional German ambitions and touch on the question of Italian security in the Mediterranean quite as obviously as they do on the question of British prestige in the Near East. Thus a new and highly complicated chapter in European history is being written east of Germany while its mechanized forces have brought some brutal simplifications west.

Hitler, it is plain, has been winning some battles, but may be far as ever from winning his objectives.

Who Forgot?

University of Chicago lexicographers report that the term Grand Old Party was first used to designate the Democratic Party, not the Republican. It doesn't matter particularly since both parties believe in the essentials of representative government and are both trying to get to the same place. But it does seem strange that such a mistake could be overlooked all these years, especially when it is said that a donkey never forgets. Or was it an elephant?

Gov. Harold E. Stassen is of typical Minnesota stock—German, Czech, and Norwegian. But of course in the U. S. A. that adds up to American.

A Really "Sane" Fourth

There should be fewer fireworks casualties in America this year than ever. For there should be fewer fireworks. While explosive noises add to the personal enjoyment of some children of all ages, they have added to the distress of many other people. Never have they represented the most unselfish and patriotic observance of Independence Day. In recent years progress toward a saner, safer Fourth of July has been marked by an increase of community celebrations, centering on bonfires and beautiful illuminated displays, shared by all.

But today it is good to hear that even such displays are being curtailed or part of the proceeds given to the Red Cross. Many people are feeling that money which would be burnt up in a few minutes might better be devoted to refugee relief or to national defense. A movement is spreading also among families who by silent compact agree to forgo the "fun" of mock warfare and devote the amount usually spent to helping people in other lands rendered homeless by war that is only too real.

American patriotism has more effective ways of expressing itself than with fireworks.

Resources Against Famine

When men fight, fields go untilled. That has been happening all over Europe. The harvest to be reaped from a sowing of bombs and bullets is only devastation and hunger. Reports from Europe, echoed through Washington and London, give warning of possible bitter famine next winter.

Several factors combine to aggravate the situation. Besides the drawing of 20,000,000 men to arms and away from their plows, the past winter and spring have been seasons of unusual severity in Central Europe. And some countries cut off from normal outside supplies of forage for their livestock may have to slaughter their breeding animals, intensifying the later need.

Against this stark picture the food supplies of the Western Hemisphere offer the principal, and almost the only, relieving prospect. The United States is fortunate beyond words in the very agricultural surpluses which constitute, and apparently for some time will continue to constitute, a distribution problem. These are not by any means the only food supplies; Canada has a more than 300,000-bushel holdover of wheat, and Argentina and Australia have important producing capacities. But the United States has the means of alleviating unimaginable suffering by means of its reserves of breadstuffs, cotton, and meat.

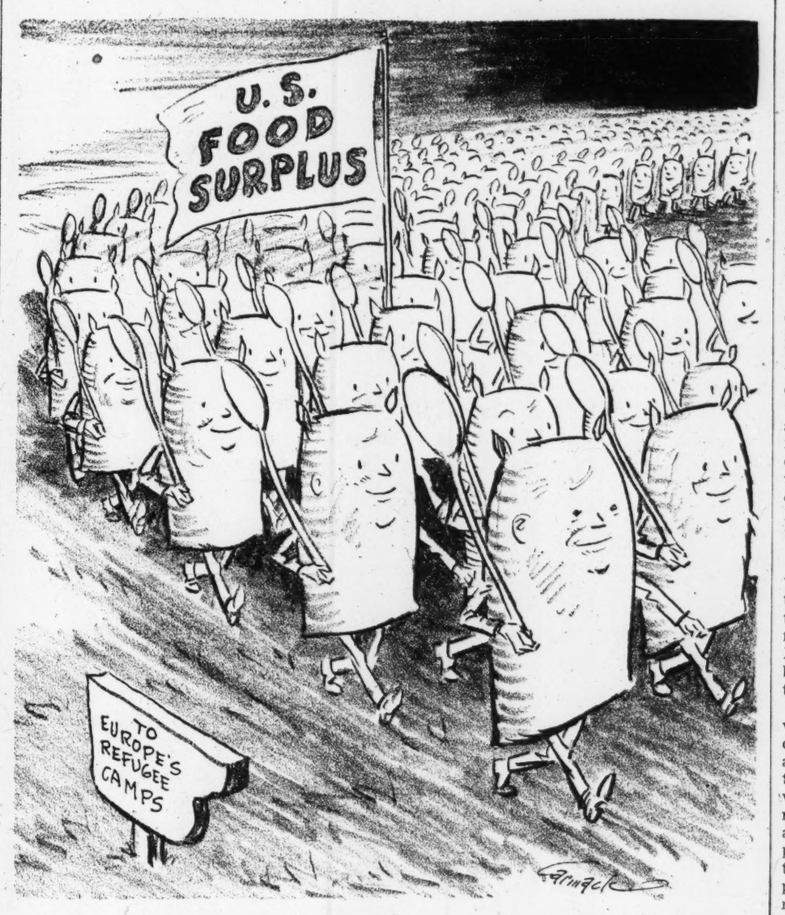
The situation divides itself apparently into three stages: First, there is the problem of feeding and clothing the millions of refugees from the war-swept areas of Holland, Belgium, and France. For this purpose President Roosevelt has asked Congress to appropriate $50,000,000 to the American Red Cross, and the Department of Agriculture has arranged to sell commodities from Government stocks at half cost. This will help greatly, but it may not be all that will be needed.

The second question is how much of a food supply will be asked from America in purchases by Great Britain or in contributions for relief of refugees there during the continuation of the war. One factor on which such purchases will depend is credit; another is shipping. Henry Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, estimates that Britain would buy at least $100,000,000 more of American food annually than it does now if this could be done on credit, since cash resources are necessarily earmarked first for war matériel. But if more American farm products were taken, it might be difficult to transport them without vessels now tied up by the Neutrality Act.

Finally, there is the situation which will exist at the end of the war. Both sets of combatants, and particularly the European Continent, are bound to be drained of foodstuffs to the point of starvation for millions of persons unless aid is prompt and efficient. That aid scarcely can come from any source except America. The United States will have what the rest of a war-scarred world sorely needs. Yet it will not be possible to exact a high price for these stores, if that is desired, for the buyers will have exhausted their purchasing power and mortgaged their future to pay the bills of war.

The farmers already are feeling some pinch from the shutting off of foreign markets by war. They cannot alone bear the cost of giving their produce to the hungry, though they doubtless will bear part of it. How the distribution is to be managed is a subject on which Americans may well be employing some foresight.

An Army That's Needed in Europe



Barnum Brought Me Over

All in the Day's Work—XVIII

Béla Horvath, son of Hungary, hears the call of the circus, although he is not a small boy. In fact, he is quite grown up and works all winter in a gramophone factory where he must pass through the big iron gates when the seven o'clock siren whistle loudly summons workers to their toil. Years ago, when the Barnum & Bailey Greatest Show on Earth, touring the Continent of Europe, lured the sheepskin-clad peasants of Hungary down from their mountain fastnesses, and from their wide, fertile plains, to stare, open-eyed and open-mouthed, at the weird and vivid banners outside the side-show, he had, in a wild moment of wanderlust, begged for a job. Thenceforth his summer occupation was that of circus canvasman.

Béla's first experiences were novel. No one, of course, called him Béla. His "straw" (assistant) boss, to whom all persons outside the United States were either Dutch or Dago, rechristened him "Dutch Bill." His experiences were not only novel, sometimes they were grim. He can recall with a grin, now that he has become a fully fledged American citizen, that the going was sometimes pretty tough. Those nights, for instance, when the mud on the lot was so slippery and bottomless that it was three a. m. before everything was loaded. Frosty mornings in the early fall, when guy ropes were stiff and half frozen. And, until one learned the trick of it and how to adjust one's shoulder, toting great, heavy, sixty-foot Big Top center poles over uneven or muddy ground wasn't altogether fun, particularly for the man at the end of the file.

* * *

But the incredible wages these Americans paid—more in a month than Béla had ever earned in six in the old country, with three square meals each day—vastly compensated for these minor hardships. Later, with many others, he came to America in a great ship chartered by the Greatest Show on Earth to bring home performers, menagerie and horses, elephants and "curiosities" back from their triumphant tour across an astonished Europe.

Since then, each spring, whatever the ground hog may or may not have done, Béla quits his job in the gramophone factory and becomes once again a circus trouper. For six or seven months, instead of answering the seven a. m. siren, he wakes with a start to the resounding thumps made by the stick of the "twenty-four-hour-man" banging on the outside of his sleeper, as that stentorian individual strides rapidly and noisily along the side of the workingmen's train section, raucously demanding if its inmates intend to sleep all day. It is probably only four a. m., but Béla, somehow, doesn't mind it as much as he does the factory whistle in winter.

* * *

This is probably because Béla's particular cronies turn up in the spring from everywhere with the same regularity. There is Jim Donovan, "Big Jim," eight-horse driver. Jim has been a trouper so long that he knows every circus lot from British Columbia to Brownsville, Texas, and from Nova Scotia to San Diego, California. He could drive to them almost with his eyes shut. As a matter of fact, he does drive through the blackness quite often, when the circus is located far away from the loading place, tooling his team, and guiding the dead-axle wagon around hairpin curves and steep grades with steady hand. Driving his team to the train-runs, he brings the leaders up smartly to the side of the smoking, flaring pitch torches, so that his wagon fore-wheels line up straight with the iron runways up which the wagon, drawn by block and fall, is pulled onto the flat cars of the train.

Then, dropping the reins to the broad backs of his team, he climbs down from his seat, unhitches his horses, mounts the near wheeler and jogs back to the circus ground a mile away, or it may be three, to haul another load. It will be one or two a. m. before he sees his team bedded down in their car for the night's journey, and, if it's a short run to the next stand, he will be lucky if he gets three or four hours' rest before staggering sleepily out of his berth again to drive the hippopotamus wagon to another circus lot in another town. To the nomadic Jim, to whom the daily round in winter becomes "sorter tiresome," these little hardships are all in the day's work, and spring finds him gladly answering the call of the open road.

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

(Continued on this page this day each week)

What Nominated Wendell Willkie?

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By J. Roscoe Drummond

The Republican Party's unexpected and unorthodox choice of Wendell Willkie as its 1940 Presidential nominee is already having its effects in Washington. The fact is that when newspaper correspondents first began their coverage of the Philadelphia convention a little more than a week ago, they had the feeling that they were writing little inside-page pieces to be tacked on at the end of a dynamic flow of events from the White House. In news-room parlance these would be labeled "Convention—folo Washington."

In the twinkling of an eye that has been changed and with it the whole political outlook is changing too. Today the name of Wendell Willkie dominates the interest of the capital, for by the end of last week the dispatches from Philadelphia moved from a two-column head on page 5 to box-car streamers on page 1. Now, wherever politics is discussed—and in this city that means everywhere—the nonpolitical nomination of this nonpolitician who two months ago had only the faintest chance of becoming the Republican nominee, opens the conversation and closes it.

* * *

And now that this convention can be viewed from at least a week-end of detachment, what really took place to turn those five days of groping indecision into five hours of decisive balloting during which Mr. Willkie rose compellingly on every ballot until his momentum became irresistible and his nomination inevitable?

The self-evident fact is that an overwhelming tide of public opinion took the decision out of the hands of the delegates and the delegates took the decision out of the hands of the party leaders. This convention began by being the most unbossed nominating assembly in Republican history and ended by being in the firm grip of a powerful though intangible master which the convention could not resist and finally proved itself eager to accept—public sentiment.

Neither the party leaders nor the backroom politicians wanted to nominate a recently reclaimed Democrat who voted for Franklin Roosevelt in 1932, nor did they want to run the hazard of a ticket that could, however superficially, be labeled with a "Wall Street" and utility stigma when the campaign got under way. These objections seemed empty and insincere. They didn't ring true and they didn't persuade. Mr. Willkie couldn't be turned aside, and I doubt if today many delegates can really explain why and how they suddenly cast aside traditional political molds and made way for new leadership for the party and possibly new leadership for the Nation.

* * *

The delegates, even when pledged to other candidates, couldn't stay away from Mr. Willkie's crowded and churning headquarters. Some wanted to see him because they were going to vote for him. Others wanted to see him despite the fact they planned to vote for another. All the aspirants were in Philadelphia and the delegates were "shopping around." Whole delegations from State after State went to talk with Mr. Willkie and to ask him questions. I was in Mr. Willkie's headquarters when some of the delegations paid their calls—nothing went on in these conferences that was not open to the press—and Mr. Willkie never asked for their support, never requested their votes, but discussed candidly his views, his record, his hopes and batted every question right back over the net.

"We hear you voted for Roosevelt in 1932. What did you do that for?" asked a mid-Western delegate, getting right to the point.

"Yes, I did vote for Roosevelt in 1932 and it was for this reason," replied Mr. Willkie explicitly and without delay. "Back in the '20's I believed that the centralization of power in Wall Street was getting to be a dangerous thing for the country. I thought that the New Deal, as Mr. Roosevelt first expounded it, was a genuinely liberal crusade. Actually, in the first 100 days of the New Deal I believed that the foundation for such a crusade was being laid.

"But after that the New Deal turned out to be just a grab for power and more power, and the President simply transferred the centralized power from Wall Street to Pennsylvania Avenue. Just as I have always fought the evils of big business, so today I believe we have got to fight the evils of big government."

* * *

From the moment the nominating speeches got under way it was plain that the convention hall galleries, holding some 15,000 people, were almost solidly and thunderously for Wendell Willkie, whether he was a Republican or a Democrat, a utilities executive or a labor organizer. Their cheers and their applause continuously slowed up the proceedings and when they clapped and cried in unison, "We want Willkie, we want Willkie," the convention just had to stop business until order was restored.

Chairman Joseph Martin of Massachusetts was pounding with his heavy gavel every few minutes, and once when he sternly reminded the galleries that they must realize that they were attending as guests of the convention and must control their cheering, one spectator exclaimed: "Guests, nothing. We're the people!"

The man was right, and the 2,000 delegates from every State and territorial possession of the Nation accepted the verdict.

The most significant fact for the future of American democracy is not that Mr. Willkie himself was nominated but that public opinion in this country proved itself the master of the instruments of government. That is dynamic democracy at work.

"Let Democracy Clean Up!" Urges Monitor Reader

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Like many others who read your excellent editorial page, I am grateful for the enlightening attitude you take, and yet I sometimes wonder whether an even bolder and franker appraisal is not necessary to arouse us from our apparently false sense of security. I ask myself what ails the democracies, when what was a few months ago still hailed as "the finest army in the world" has been beaten so badly in less than a month of fighting. Is it just a coincidence that the European democracies are so weak and defenseless before the onslaught of the German armies? Would the United States be able to make any better showing under the same attacks? And if not, why not?

Is it not possible America needs something more than 50,000 airplanes a year?

We may not like Nazi policies in action, yet we must admit they have certain things that make for strength.

It is ironic that speculation and gambling should thrive in the democracies, that education for the abundant, easy, soft life should be overdone, that less work, shorter hours, and more pay should be watchwords, that intemperance should be countenanced, that the tobacco habit should be glorified.

Gambling has become a major industry in the form of horse-racing, dog-racing, policy numbers, and it is estimated that the betting industry turns over $3,500,000,000 a year. Our Federal Government has frowned on stock speculation, but State Governments have encouraged gambling in other forms, making it simple for the masses to participate everywhere.

New York, for example, makes no bones about its desire to reap as much income as possible from the machine betting devices recently legalized. In Los Angeles alone the money passing through the betting machines in one season has exceeded thirty million dollars. This, sad to relate, is a typical democratic habit, as witness the United States, England, and France.

Even such a conservative man as Roger W. Babson has spoken courageously against our habit of excessive education, by which our young people acquire so much knowledge for which there is no use. Only in the democracies is education persistently encouraged that fails to make citizens self-reliant and self-supporting. While millions are unemployed, including unfortunately many young men, we are told there is an acute shortage of skilled labor, which is unmistakable evidence our expensive educational system does not educate for life as it is. Our annual bill for education is out of all proportion to its value in practical results. We are over-educated. At the same time we are under-educated.

For a decade now America has, as a nation, advocated by every possible organized means reduced output per capita in factories and stores, and even on farms; we have shortened, by legislative enactment, the work day to the point where the worker has more leisure than he knows how to use. There are practically no holidays in Germany, on the other hand.

The tobacco "fetish" has reached the point where school boys and girls carry cigarette rations. Every year this industry has a new record output of cigarettes. Today women can be seen smoking cigarettes on the city streets. Even our President is photographed enjoying his smoke while on the job. And last week on the first page of a widely circulated magazine appeared a picture of a Presidential nominee with a cigarette in his mouth. Only American journalism and advertising idealizes smoking in such dramatic ways. Sights like these are conspicuous by their absence in other democratic lands—which is something to think about, too. Perhaps the cigarettist is considered less efficient, less reliable, in undemocratic countries.

And as for intemperance, those charged with law enforcement state, at every opportunity, that drunkenness causes most traffic accidents, especially at night, and on holidays, and many crimes, in which America again leads the world. In our national drinking bill we are second only to the English people per capita, with our country spending some $6,000,000,000 annually on intoxicating liquors. In New York it is not uncommon to find a half dozen stores in one block selling or serving such drinks. As never before intoxicating drinks are kept in homes to satisfy the craving at any time of day or night.

Now is it not barely possible that such habits, together with undue emphasis on sports, golf courses, pugilistic exhibitions, and the like explain the present plight of the democracies? True the conquering Germans have the most modern war equipment, but they have something else that our $5,000,000,000 defense program alone cannot give us, and which enables them to handle their equipment most efficiently. That something is produced only by throwing away the habits here mentioned, which are so wasteful. If the present crisis will make us as hard, as simple, as self-reliant as were the founders and builders of the American Republic, then it may be all for the best.

New York — W. E. INGERSOLL

Famine in Europe and Relief

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In Winston Churchill's moving and courageous speech, broadcast on June 18, he made the statement that by winter Europe would have to be fed by Germany. In other words famine in Europe is Britain's biggest hope.

The same day on which I listened to his speech, I read in the Monitor of June 14, the article titled "'Full Granary' of United States Viewed as World Boon."

The thought immediately presents itself, if food and supplies are sent to Europe by the Red Cross, or any other relief agency, what is to keep Germany from using it for her own people, especially her army?

Even if the food is used only for refugees, are we not then aiding Hitler by freeing whatever food Europe produces for German use, providing we feed the refugees. This may sound heartless in the extreme, but war is not based upon pity or kindness. Britain is in a desperate situation, and if she doesn't win, Europe faces a future which is far worse than starvation.

In a local newspaper a writer says that she lived in Russia some years back, and that the Communists often jested that had it not been for American Relief Organizations they would never have been able to establish themselves as a government.

It was my great pleasure to contribute to The Mother Church War Relief Fund. My check was sent while France was still in the picture. But it now seems to me, that if any part of the money is used to send supplies to France, that now it will fall into German hands and will thus aid Hitler's cause.

While one's heart goes out in deepest compassion to the innocent and unnumbered victims among the Allies, do we want to help them by sending food, and thus perhaps enable Germany to prolong the conflict?

(Mrs.) C. E.

La Jolla, Calif.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Sure Way to Victory

When the war started representatives of our Government laid stress on the fact that our material wealth would enable us to defeat the enemy, but, thanks to the example of His Majesty, the King, it is being emphasized that reliance on the material without the backing of the spiritual forces is a vain endeavor.

In these days of material thinking it is popularly supposed that to be successful in business, dishonesty must be indulged in in some form or another. I know of someone who became very keen on trying to live according to the Golden Rule, but, without giving it a fair trial, he gave it up, on the plea that it required him to be honest and he could not be that, as he had a family to support. What a travesty of Christianity!

Many people are looking to the Bible for inspiration and guidance, so may I call their attention to Deuteronomy 28:7, where we read: "The Lord shall cause thine enemies that rise up against thee to be smitten before thy face: they shall come out against thee one day, and flee before thee seven ways." This promise, however, needs us to fulfill the condition stated in the first verse: "If thou shalt hearken diligently unto the voice of the Lord thy God, to observe and to do all his commandments."

This is the law of cause and effect. Without spiritual thinking we cannot expect to get spiritual effects in our human experiences.

When Jesus was telling his disciples of the future conflict between good and evil, which we are now experiencing, he said: "When these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh" (Luke 21: 28).

Although these events have been coming to pass for some time, unheeded by most, it is still not too late to look to God as ever-present and utilize His laws by spiritual thinking and acting. I know that such a spiritual awakening would not only bring victory to our cause, but save Christianity from those forces which are endeavoring to destroy it.—N. Luxmoore, Lieut.-Col., retired, in a letter to the *Kensington News and West London Times*.